

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon.]

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1958 and ending on the 30th April, 1959 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among themselves to serve on the said Committee."

SHRI V. K. DHAGE (Bombay): May I with your permission, while **this** motion is being moved, submit that there is a convention in the British Parliament that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee should be one not belonging to the ruling party, and in this regard we have been corresponding, but we have not been told as to what action is being taken. I would suggest, Sir, that in a matter like this the wish of this House be conveyed that it will very much appreciate it if a member from the opposition party is made Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): That is not the feeling of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it? It is a suggestion made, and it will be conveyed.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: That is right, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Account* of the Lok Sabha for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1958 and ending on the 30th April, 1959 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among themselves to serve on the said Committee."

The motion was adopted.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and for holding election, if necessary, to the Committee on Public Accounts:

- i. Number of Members to be elected—Seven.
2. Last date and time for receiving nominations—28th April, 1958 (upto 3 P.M.)
3. Date and time of election—30th April, 1958 (Between 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.)
4. Place of election—Room No. 29, Ground Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.
5. Method of election—Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I have a submission to make in this regard. I am not questioning this thing. If it is your ruling it is all right, but I think it will be a good convention if the Government could consult the opposition parties before they decide on the various stages of election. As far as we are concerned we have not been . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I tell you I do not consult either the Government or the opposition.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very glad that you are impartial. In this matter you may consult both.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1958—continued

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deokinandan Narayan. You have taken fifteen minutes yesterday. Only five minutes more.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN (Bombay): I was told yesterday that I would get eight minutes to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; five minutes
There are so many Members who wish
to speak.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:
All right, Sir, I shall finish within a
short time.

आदरणीय सभापति जी, कल मैं प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर आपका ध्यान खींच रहा था। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे संविधान में यह आदेश दिया हुआ है कि हम इस देश में ६ से १४ वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों के लिये १० वर्ष में कम्पलसरी और फ्री प्राथमिक शिक्षा कर देंगे परन्तु यह देखा जाता है कि इस मियाद में यह बात होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि इस काम के लिये जितने खर्च की और पैसे की जरूरत है उतने पैसे की तजवीज नहीं की जा सकती है।

आप देखियेगा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के लिये १६६ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे जिसमें से ६३ करोड़ रुपये प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये थे और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३०७ करोड़ रुपये शिक्षा के लिये रखे गये हैं और उसमें से प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये सिर्फ ८६ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं यानी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये जितने रुपये रखे गये थे उससे ४ करोड़ रुपये कम द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखे गये हैं हालांकि अभी तक ६ से ११ वर्ष की उम्र तक के स्कूल में जाने वाले लड़कों की संख्या ५१ प्रतिशत है यानी ६ से ११ वर्ष की उम्र तक के ५० प्रतिशत लड़के अभी बाकी हैं और ११ से १४ तक की उम्र के तो अभी करीब ८० टका बाकी हैं। ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमें अधिक रकम की जरूरत है उस वक्त खास कर के शिक्षा विभाग में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये कम रकम रखी जाये, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि बच्चों

के लिये अन्न और घर से भी ज्यादा प्राथमिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। तो जब कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा को फस्ट प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये तब मैं नहीं समझता कि यह क्यों हो रहा है ?

अब आप यह देखियेगा कि फस्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में १६६ करोड़ में से यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा के लिये १५ करोड़ रुपये की तजवीज थी और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह तजवीज ५७ करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है यानी प्राथमिक शिक्षा जो कि करोड़ों बच्चों को देनी है उसमें तो ४ करोड़ की कमी कर दी जाती है और जो शिक्षा बहुत थोड़े लोगों को दी जायगी और दी जा रही है उसमें १५ करोड़ से ५७ करोड़ रुपये कर दिये गये हैं। इस बात को मैं नहीं समझा। मंत्री महोदय से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये ४ करोड़ कम हो जाते हैं और यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा के लिये तीन गुना या चार गुना बढ़ जाता है, यह क्या ईक्वल अपारचुनिटी है ? हम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की बातें करते हैं लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा जैसी आवश्यक चीज जो कि सब बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिये वह एक मामूली ईक्वल अपारचुनिटी भी हम अपने बच्चों को दे नहीं सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह की सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी हम इस देश में पैदा करना चाहते हैं ?

हम से यह कहा जाता है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा बढ़नी चाहिये, बढ़ानी चाहिये और आज कल तो ऐसी हवा है और यहां तक कहा जाता है कि हमें स्कूलों के लिये कोई इमारतों की जरूरत नहीं है, ओपन-एयर-स्कूल्स शुरू करने चाहिये।

12 Noon.

मुझे यह आदर्श सुन कर बहुत खुशी होती है। परन्तु इस आदर्श का अनुकरण किसके लिए है ? बच्चों के लिए है, गरीबों के लिए है। दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है ? इसी एप्रो-प्रियेशन बिल में २५ करोड़ रु०। सविल बक्स

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]
 के लिए मँजूर किये जा रहे हैं। जब से आजादी प्राप्त हुई है तब से आज तक मेरा खयाल है कि इस दिल्ली में सैकड़ों करोड़ रु० इन आलीशान बिल्डिंग्स के ऊपर खर्च हुए हैं और हो रहे हैं, और गरीब बच्चों के शिक्षण के लिए कहा जाता है कि ओपन एयर स्कूल्स चलाये जायें। मैं मानत हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा आदर्श है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से और सरकार से और जो हमारे रहनुमा हैं, हमारे नेता हैं, उनसे चाहूँगा कि वे खुद अपने उदाहरणों से हमारे लिए आदर्श पेश करें और उनके पीछे चलने के लिए जनता तैयार हो जायगी। लेकिन, एक और तो आप यहां आदर्श रखते हैं बड़े बड़े महलों को बनाकर—दस, दस करोड़ की बिल्डिंगों और तीन, तीन करोड़ के होटल—और दूसरी ओर हमारे बच्चों से, गरीबों से, किसानों से कहते हैं “आप पेड़ों के नीचे पढ़िये और पेड़ों के नीचे आप अपनी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करिये।” आइरली आफ फेट है, दैव दुर्विलास है, इसके सिवाय मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

इसके बाद एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ जस्टिस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा। यह जो न्याय व्यवस्था है, जस्टिस है, यह गरीबों के लिए जितने सहज में मिलना चाहिये, जितने सस्ते में मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वह आज की अदालतों में इतना महँगा हो गया है कि उनकी शक्ति के बाहर की बात हो गई है और इसी वजह से, न्याय के नाते भी, करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। आज ही मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा—हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते आये हैं कि हम विलम्ब को दूर करने की खूब कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन इन कोशिशों के बावजूद भी आपने आज अखबारों में देखा होगा :

50,000 cases are pending in Delhi courts alone. Nowhere else. दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जहाँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मौजूद है और जहाँ कि होम मिनिस्टर के

आदेश राजाना पहुँच सकते हैं, यहाँ के कोर्ट्स में ५०,००० केस आज पेंडिंग हैं और इन ५०,००० केस में ४१,००० क्रिमिनल केस हैं और क्रिमिनल केसेज क्यों डिले किये जाते हैं, यह आप मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। वकील हैं, मंच हैं, गवाह हैं और बातें हैं, लेकिन सिवाय करप्शन के और कोई कारण डिले का नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि जहाँ आप करोड़ों रुपये न्याय व्यवस्था के ऊपर खर्च कर रहे हैं वहाँ आप इसका भी बंदोबस्त कीजिए कि यह जस्टिस ऐसी हो कि जो गरीबों को बिना तकलीफ के और बिना पैसे के मिल जाये। तब तो हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता कह सकती है कि हाँ, हमें न्याय प्राप्त हो रहा है, स्वराज आया है।

तीसरी बात मैं स्लम्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हर शहर में स्लम्स बढ़ रहे हैं। एक तरफ से आप उनको निकालने जाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ वे बढ़ जाते हैं। आपने देखा, शहरों में लोगों की तादाद कितनी बढ़ रही है। शहरों की बस्ती बढ़ रही है, गांवों की बस्ती कम हो रही है और जब तक आप इस बात का इस निगाह से नहीं सोचेंगे कि अर्बेनाइजेशन कहाँ तक होने देना चाहिए, कहाँ तक उसके ऊपर निर्बंध, कहाँ तक उसके ऊपर रोक डालनी चाहिए तब तक आप इन स्लम्स को कम नहीं कर सकते।

(Time bell rings.)

एक तरफ आप खर्च करते जायें, दूसरी ओर स्लम्स बढ़ते जायें, इसके लिए आपको ऐसी तजवीज करनी चाहिये जिससे ये स्लम्स न बढ़ने पायें। इसके लिए अर्बेनाइजेशन के ऊपर आपको रोक रखनी चाहिये। कर्वे कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि यह आवश्यक बात है कि आप शहरों की बस्ती अब आगे न बढ़ने दें, नये उद्योग दूसरे छोटे शहरों में ले जायें, उनको वहीं न ले जायें जहाँ पहले से

बस्ती बढ़ा हुआ है। कल ही यहां पर यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा के समय यह कहा गया था कि सारे कालेज शहरों में ही बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, गांवों में कालेज कोई भी नहीं ले जाये जाते। इस सबका नतीजा यह होता है कि गांवों की बस्ती शहरों में आ निकलती है और स्लम्स बढ़ते हैं।

आखिर में एक ही बात मुझे कहनी है, वह है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च दिन ब दिन बढ़ रहा है। हमसे कहा जाता है कि हम इकानोमी कर रहे हैं, परन्तु देखा जाय तो करोड़ों का खर्च बढ़ता है और सिर्फ खर्च ही नहीं बढ़ता है, खर्च के साथ साथ करप्शन भी कम होता तो मुझे खुशी होती, परन्तु साथ ही साथ करप्शन भी बढ़ रहा है। किसानों के बारे में आप सीलिंग की बात करते हैं। सीलिंग किस के लिए, गरीब के लिए? हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब देश में हमारे कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं रखी जाती, उन्हें चार, चार हजार रु० तक तनख्वाहें दी जाती हैं। वर्षों से हम कहते आए हैं कि हमारे कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें हमारी जनता के उत्पादन के अनुकूल हों, यानी उसकी आमदनी के प्रमाण में हों, परन्तु यहां यह देखा गया है और अक्सर कहा जाता है कि अधिक विद्वान और शास्त्री लोगों की जहां जरूरत पड़ती है उनको अधिक पैसा देना ही पड़ता है। इसका मतलब तो यह होता है कि यदि आपको कोई चीज जनता के लिए चाहिये तो वह पैसे से ही मोल मिल सकती है, अधिक तनख्वाहें देकर ही मिल सकती है, वैसे नहीं मिल सकती है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यदि आप किसानों के लिए सीलिंग मुकर्रर करना चाहते हैं तो आप उसे व्यापारियों के लिये भी करिये, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिये भी करिये, और सबसे पहले उन अधिकारियों के लिये करिये जिनको आप तीन हजार, चार हजार रुपया तनख्वाहें दे रहे हैं और वहां का करप्शन भी कम करिये।

मुझे अधिक वक्त आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, while welcoming this Bill I would like, to begin with, to say a few words on the appropriations themselves. If the Demands for appropriation are compared with the budgeted figures for 1957-58 and the revised figures of that year, we find that there are very few variations. In fact, the amounts that are now sought to be appropriated compare very favourably—and are fairly accurate—with the figures either budgeted for or the revised figures of last year. There are a few items where the variations are large and they are Nos. 11, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 38, 43, 46, 48, 49, 59, 67 and so on but the explanations given in the explanatory memorandum quite justify these variations. Therefore I consider that on the whole the Demands sought for appropriation are fairly correct this year.

Sir, we have just received the Audit Report for the year 1955-56 relating to the accounts of the year 1955-56. The Audit Report brings out some of the things which require the attention of the Government as well as of the Members of this House. The Audit Report deals with some of the considerable excesses and considerable savings over the Demands for appropriation for the year 1955-56. I shall just give a few items. Savings in 124 out of 132 grants amount to about Rs. 209 crores or about 28-71 per cent, of the total grant of Rs. 727 crores. With regard to civil expenditure for 1955, the total demand for appropriation was Rs. 726.81 crores whereas the expenditure was only Rs. 518.15 crores. Regarding charged expenditure while the amount voted was Rs. 2,698.70 crores the expenditure was Rs. 2,382.52 crores. Savings in 21 out of 31 charged appropriations amounted to over Rs. 316 crores, and—

[Shri M. Govinda Reddy.] necessary later on. While making my observations on this, I know that our Ministries have a very high tradition of budgeting. They have had very long experience both in the pre-independence years as well as in the post-independence decade in budgeting and I must say that our traditions are fairly high. So when we consider the fact that we have very long experience and very high traditions in the matter of budgeting, there should be no room for loose budgeting. I can well understand that in view of the colossal undertakings that we have taken up and the speed with which we accomplish them and achieve our targets, it would not be possible for any Government however perfect it may be, to make demands correct to the rupee, anna and pie, but they should be reasonably correct. The variations, which I have just brought to your notice and to the notice of the House, take away from us that confidence that the Ministries responsible for budgeting keep very high regard for accuracy. If this were only a solitary fact, one could overlook it but if we look at the figures of the previous budgets also, we find very large variations have occurred. I am now quoting a few items from the Public Accounts Committee's Report for 1956-57. Therein the Committee brings out several of the items wherein excesses of expenditure or savings in demands have resulted. In the year under report the P.A.C. Report says, savings aggregating about Rs. 133.91 crores occurred in 118 out of 127 Grants as against 91 out of 103 Grants in the preceding year. Six grants alone were responsible for 76.4 per cent, of the total savings of Rs. 133.91 crores. Similarly, there were savings of Rs. 6.73 crores in 15 out of 22 charged appropriations. In about 12 cases the supplementary grants aggregating Rs. 4.79 lakhs, obtained during the course of the year, proved to be eventually unnecessary. Again,

in Grant No. 41 of that year there was a saving of Rs. 6.7 crores out of

f Rs. 14.1 crores. In grant No. 115 there was a saving of Rs. 7 crores, out of a total grant of Rs. 17 crores. In grant No. 118 the original provision was Rs. 21 crores, but only about Rs. 8.1 crores were spent, and so on and so forth. There are many other instances. Considering the budget on the scale which we are having and also taking into account the works, and while admitting that budgeting cannot be accurate, I must very humbly submit to the Finance Ministry to take particular care to see that such large excesses or such large savings do not occur; and wherever savings do occur they should be ascertained in time so that re-appropriation may be made and that money may not be wasted. I am making this suggestion in view of the fact that inflated demands place a heavy burden on the Government and consequently the Government will have to find added resources to meet that demand and later on if these demands are found to be inflated, the burden that the Government will be imposing upon the public will ultimately be found to be unnecessary and to that extent hardship could be avoided. The second reason is that if they take care in making the demands as accurately as possible, they will not be allowing the performance of the Ministries to proceed unchecked. Now, when we are in the middle of the very huge Second Five Year Plan, such inaccurate budgeting may hold up the progress of the Plan. Well, Sir, I have been on the Public Accounts Committee for one year. The explanations offered not only in this connection but also in other cases where some irregularities are pointed out, are not quite convincing. I do not mean to say that they willfully offer unconvincing explanations. That is not my point. My point is that they should offer truthful explanations, when it would be possible—if truthful explanations are offered—for the Ministries to correct wherever there are mistakes. If I explanations are found to justify

either irregularities or excesses or savings, then it would not be possible for the Ministries themselves to rectify and it would not be possible for us also to give proper suggestions. Therefore, I very humbly suggest that truthfulness should be encouraged. May be that if an officer comes out very truthfully about the real reason for the excess or saving, he would be taken to task. But wherever an officer commits that out of an error, of judgment, I am sure nobody would be hard on him. I am sure it will be excused. It is only in cases of wilful misappropriation or wilful neglect that an officer will be taken to task

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR
(Uttar Pradesh): May I know,
Sir . . .

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: I am
sorry. He is taking away my time.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR:
I was helping him.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: I
know.

SHRI J ASP AT ROY KAPOOR: In the course of his experience in the Public Accounts Committee, did he find that truthfulness was wanting in the justifications they had offered?

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: I do not say that. That was why I prefaced my remarks, saying that truthfulness should be encouraged. It is one thing to encourage truthfulness and another not to have untruthful answers. If we do not encourage truthfulness, the real reasons may not come out, they may not give any reasons or offer us simple explanations. But if truthfulness is encouraged, real reasons do come out, helping the Ministry to correct wherever there is a mistake. That is with regard to appropriation.

Then, I would make only some remarks with regard to the External Affairs Ministry's demand. There is a tremendous fund of goodwill

abroad for India and for the Indian Government's stand and for what is happening in India. I had occasion to visit 11 or 12 countries recently and I had to speak to several audiences both big and small. Even members of the N.A.T.O., while in open meetings, appreciated India's stand. They expressed their admiration for our Prime Minister and they wanted more information. There is a thirst for more information in these countries. I happened to call on our Embassies and our Missions. I considered it, as a citizen of India, my duty to call on them. I visited their offices and also called on the heads of the Missions. I find to my regret that these offices are very ill-equipped in regard to literature about our Plan. The latest literature about India is very sparsely available. In some offices we have something and in other offices there is very little literature available. When questions were put to me if the meetings and I answered that such information could have been obtained by our Embassies and Missions, they said that they tried it and they could not get it. So, it would be in the interests of India to use that goodwill and to build up that goodwill and it is the sacred duty of our Embassies and Missions abroad to attend to this. I therefore very humbly suggest that the Government would even ask for an increase in the grant for the External Affairs Ministry and equip them properly. I have no experience to compare our Embassies and our Missions abroad with other Embassies. But our Embassies when compared to the residences of the Ambassadors, our offices, are wholly ill-equipped. I would very humbly suggest to the Government to think of reorganising these Embassies and Missions, not only with regard to office equipment and furnishings, but also with regard to the personnel. Out of the eight officers, heads of missions and Ambassadors I had the honour to call upon, I found to my regret that only two had done some work for India. This should be an indication for the Government to consider that they

[Shri M. Govinda Reddy.] have to change the basis of selecting the personnel for these Embassies, both high and low.

Then, I will come to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. My task has been made easy by my friend, Mr. Vijay Singh, who spoke yesterday on this. Then, those of the hon. Members who were present at the lecture given by Dr. Myrdal the other day will remember—and if the Ministers were present there they would have seen—that he pointed out that the food situation and the food prices would ultimately determine the progress that a nation makes, the economic progress that a nation makes. Considering the high importance which food has, one has to see how we fare in this field. Originally we seemed to have had a good deal of unjustified complacency and even now, I am afraid, we are still complacent about the food situation. We somehow think that on account of natural calamities like drought, floods and all that, we are not having the required food production. We think that these features are temporary and that, therefore, we will have good days and these bad days may not continue. But, unfortunately, statistics have proved this to be untrue and we are too unduly optimistic!. The fall in birth-rate from 1921—1930 for which I have figures here was from 25'3 to 13'1 per thousand. The Planning Commission had assumed that the rise in population would be only about 1*25 per cent., whereas the latest statistics have brought the fact to light that the growth would be from 1«75 to 2.0 per cent.; by 1960-61, our population will be 480 million, an excess of 60 million in one decade. This population will be equal to the whole population of the United Kingdom or West Germany. While considering this, economists say that even at the existing pitifully low standards of our food consumption, we cannot keep up. So, when the nature of the problem is so colossal, it would be in the interests not only of the Govern-

ment, but also of the Members to see that we make adequate preparations in this matter.

Sir, last year while speaking on the Appropriation Bill, I pointed out to the House how our expectation of bringing more land under cultivation has not proved quite true, has not been realised and how, on account of the Government not being firm in certain respects and not paying due attention in certain other respects, more land was not brought under cultivation.

(Time bell rings.)

May I get five minutes more, Sir? I am not repeating those things here nor is there any time for me.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to certain factors. The F.A.O. has made some good recommendations in the matter of price support and stabilisation policy. I think, Sir, the first thing that the Government should do in order to increase food production would be to offer good prices to the peasantry—Sir, may I just trouble the House with a few figures to show what money can do? It is commonly said that even dead persons rise up in their graves when they hear of getting money. If peasants can get more money, they can do more wonders. Well, Sir, I will quote only two comparative tables which have been given in the Explanatory Memorandum. The rise in food production is—this is according to the index considering June, 1950 as 100:—

The total food grain index in	
1952-53 was	101.1
1953-54	109.1
1954-55	114.0
1955-56	113.5
1956-57	119.6

The House will observe the variations here—the slow increase—whereas in the matter of commercial crops, the increase is very steep because they get more money. There-

fore, the production is more as can be seen

from these figures:—

So, if the food prices are stabilised and if the erratic trend in food prices is checked, I am sure the peasants will take sufficient initiative to grow more food.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Govern, ment the suggestions that the F.A.O. had made. They have said that large fluctuations in agricultural prices should be eliminated and that marketing practices are to be improved—of course, our people are attending to that—and that a favourable economic climate for the expansion of agricultural production is to be made. Sir, the National Development Council have suggested the same. The recent State Ministers' Conference has also suggested the same. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee have also suggested the establishment of a Stabilisation Board. I hope the Government will attend to these factors.

I have another suggestion to make—I have many more. This suggestion I have already made last year. I want the Government to enlist the co-operation of every citizen in this matter. Sir, you may please remember the various suggestions I made last year. I see no improvement in this year. In fact, Dr. Myrdal to whom I referred was saying that the greatest capital asset is every man and woman. We must fill them with enthusiasm for work. In matters of agriculture, hardly are our agriculturists taken into consideration. It is this that I am very indignant about. It is short-sightedness on the part of Government not to consult the interests who are directly responsible for giving more production. Economists and others have a place, but they have a place

only in relation to the people who are producers, who have experience on the field. Sir, there is a Farmers' Council of India—the All-India Farmers' Council. To this day, I do not know why that Council is not being consulted by anybody.

So, I would request the Government to exploit this factor which can very easily be done, while they enlist public co-operation.

Sir, have exceeded my time-limit and I conclude my remarks.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer a few remarks in regard to the Ministry of Defence. The demands of the Defence Ministry are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 crores or to be exact, it is Rs. 278 crores. This demand is Rs. 70 crores more than that of last year and last year, it was Rs. 50 crores more than that of the previous year. Thus, from 1955-56, it has shot up by about Rs. 120 crores. These demands have never been seriously objected to and if necessary, it is the duty of Parliament to give more grants because the Defence Ministry is very important for the very existence of the country.

As far as the Defence Forces are concerned, everybody is proud of their achievements, both in peace time and war time. But when such huge appropriations are demanded and such big monies are involved, it is the duty of Parliament and the people of this country to be satisfied that there is no wasteful expenditure and that every pie that we give to any Ministry is being properly used. Money is very badly needed for important developments and, therefore, while we do not grudge any amount of money for the Defence Ministry, we do grudge if this money is being wasted.

In regard to the Ministry of Defence, I would first deal with the case of stores. We import from

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] foreign countries stores worth crores and crores of rupees and I would like to show presently as to what we are doing in developing the potential within the country so that we can save much-needed foreign exchange. During the year 1955-56 on Ordnance Factories which manufacture stores for us, we spent Rs. 15.22 crores. In 1956-57 we spent Rs. 14.59 crores and in 1957-58 we spent Rs. 15.12 crores. In the current year's budget there is provision for Rs. 15.72 crores. This will show that our pace is not only stagnant but extremely slow as far as our internal potential and our efforts to produce our own stores are concerned. Sir, on the other hand, for purposes of comparison, I would quote certain figures of expenditure under the heading "Charges in England". In the year 1955-56 the expenditure was Rs. 1560 crores. In 1956-57 it rose from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 4463 crores. In 1957-58 it again rose to Rs. 77-61 crores. In the current year's Budget it is Rs. 71-32 crores. By comparing these two figures it will be seen that our indigenous effort in raising the potential of our stores has been stagnant, while we have been getting stores from other countries worth crores and crores of rupees, and every year the rise is very steep.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

This expenditure relates to England alone, but if we take into consideration the stores which we import from other foreign countries, the expenditure is indeed very very heavy, ^ir, people in the country are not quite happy about these foreign purchases. We are not very satisfied that what we purchase from foreign countries is not obsolescent stores as far as those particular countries are concerned. We have been scrapping stores due to obsolescence and change in the process of manufacture worth crores of rupees. In the year 1954-55 we scrapped stores worth Rs. 60.85 lakhs. We

have to see that the stores which we purchase worth crores and crores of rupees from other foreign countries are not obsolete. We have to face our neighbour, Pakistan, who is armed with the latest and most modern and upto-date weapons, and if we are spending huge amounts of money worth crores and crores on obsolete stores from foreign countries, we will be wasting this money.

Sir, it is not necessary for me to go into the jeeps purchase scandal that was there some years ago. Nobody is more conversant with this incident than our Defence Minister. He knows more about it than anybody in this House, not only anybody in this House but anybody in the country, and I need not refer to that case. But I am afraid the same idea is being-entertained by people at large in regard to the purchases of aircraft. It is very necessary that we should have aircraft if we are to rank among the big powers, but we have to see that what we purchase is the money's worth. The idea that the people have been getting both in the Parliament and outside is that here we are more or less going in for junk and spending crores and crores on that. Several types of aircraft are being purchased at a much higher cost than the cost at which they are available in those foreign countries from which we buy them. I would not refer to many varieties of aircraft which are being bought, but there would be difficulties connected with them, difficulties in getting spares, cost of maintenance, overhauling, piloting, etc. etc. If we want to acquaint ourselves with the wasteful expenditure in the Defence Ministry, we have just to turn the pages of the Estimates Committee's Report and the Public Accounts Committee's Report, and it will be brought home to the hon. Members how this Ministry sometimes indulges in wasteful expenditure, may be intentionally or unintentionally but much of the expenditure could be avoided.

Sir, I would like to make a few observations about the Defence Forces themselves. I would not speak about the Navy and the Air Force because these two wings of our Defence Forces have still not come of age; they are still in their childhood stage. But our Army is the oldest wing of our Defence Forces, and I would like to say a few words about it based on personal knowledge. Sir, I come from a family in Rajasthan whose main duty until a few years ago was military service. My family members, most of whom are still living, have fought in the Indian Army in both the wars in the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. My father was a member of the Indian Contingent in the Boxer Campaign in China in 1900. My brothers and cousins are at present in the Indian Army occupying very senior positions, and some of my relations and friends are also in the rank and file. Therefore I can speak with some personal knowledge as to the fighting spirit of our forces before independence and also after independence. As I have already said a little while ago, we are proud of the heroism and the achievements of our soldiers in this country as well as in foreign countries. I would like to know whether that spirit is being maintained or whether there is a setback in their morale or whether there are signs of discontent discernible in the Army. The biggest glory and happiness and reward to the Army is when in a battle they crush the enemy. Such an opportunity was afforded to our armed forces soon after independence. As you all know, Pakistan invaded our country and occupied the Kashmir Valley. It was a very difficult fight. Our brave soldiers, at great personal risk and in a difficult terrain and under circumstances which were against us, went to the aid of our people. Many valuable lives were lost. They fought the enemy, the enemy took to his heels. We were pressing the enemy hard and within a week it was clear that our holy soil would be cleared of the enemy. If the enemy

had dared to make a stand, he would have been crushed. What had happened? Because the enemies were in difficulties, they applied for cease fire and our Government readily granted it. Has it ever been seen anywhere in the world? Take the case of the First World War. Germany had to completely surrender before cease fire was agreed to. Similarly in the Second World War, the enemy had to completely surrender before there was a truce and if we are lenient to the enemy, the result will be what we are experiencing now. The enemy applied for cease fire and we immediately granted it. One-third of our sacred soil in Kashmir is under the occupation of the enemy—Pakistan. We went to the United Nations. Of course our Defence Minister is himself a very brave man. He is fighting our battles not only in India but in other countries also. What has been the success? That he has achieved? Our own land has been taken out of our hands. His efforts have failed. We have created enemies among our friends because of the efforts of our Defence Minister. Here, Pakistan, across the border, is jeering at our brave soldiers, they kill our soldiers they kill our nationals ruthlessly and here they are boasting and I would like to know what morale can our soldiers have in view of the spirit which the Government have shown? Our Government and the Prime Minister principally may say 'That is the Gandhian way'. It may be but it will never pay any premium because the enemy will always be at an advantage. What do we see? We, following the peaceful policy, would not fire at the enemy but our soldiers are being shot at, fired and killed by the enemy and our one-third part of Kashmir is in their occupation. I often hear our Defence Minister threatening Pakistan that if they dare to violate our territory by a yard, they will know the consequences. Here is something of very serious consequence that they have violated the territory not only by one yard but by one-third of the territory of

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] Jammu and Kashmir, which is part of India. They are shooting at our nationals, both civilians and military. Our military is helpless and if the hon. Defence Minister feels that the morale of our army, is very high, I can only say that a man like me cannot agree with him and there are many in this country who cannot agree with him. Fortunately he is very safe, sitting in the capital, well-guarded by guards and also wherever he is, he is very safe but those of us who live on the border of Pakistan, where we have to leave our families alone on the border, «now that by not crushing the enemies at that moment, when it would have been either an exact surrender or they would have been completely annihilated if they had taken a stand. . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all past history. What is the use of repeating it now?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will leave it now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are bound by certain international obligations.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The point which I am driving at is this that our army is being demoralised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with Defence Ministry now . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then I would say that after independence and after this Kashmir campaign what active service our army has seen? The only occasion I can see is while coming to the aid of civil power and that was in Naga Hills. As I said before, our army is indeed very brave individually and collectively and they have a great record of achievements but because of this idea being thrown into their minds that they are soldiers of peace, their

spirit in fighting has been brought down and lowered. God forbid but if, in due course, this spirit is instilled in our soldiery by the policy of the Defence Ministry, they will be fit only for guard duty or to go with the Emergency Units of the U.N. or to control international elections in certain countries but when their mettle for fight will be put to test, we will find that they will be quite different from what they were in the past. I will give the instance of their fight in Naga Hills.

SHRI T. BODRA (Bihar): They don't show their valour against the tribals.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The army, equipped with modern arms in every way possible, did their job under the circumstances, as nicely and as well as they possibly could do but the hostile Nagas, half armed as they were—they were equipped with arms and ammunitions left by the Japanese and dumped there some 10 years back which were completely out of date . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: American arms.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: . . . or American arms, as my friend says and I agree with him, but those arms were left at the end of the Second World War and have become absolutely out of date . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If my friend can fire a cartridge which was bought 10 years ago, I will give him all the credit. Probably he may have something but our army is equipped with modern arms and up-to-date arms—supposed to be in any case. In 3 or 4 years, I am sorry to say, they could not deliver the goods which were expected of them. Why? Now other arrangements have been made with the Nagas but the position is not satisfactory even now. If

this could **not** be done by a modern army, if half-armed people could not be brought under control, it does not speak well of them.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Does he suggest. . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not yielding because my time is limited. I don't blame the soldiers because they are of a fine mettle and they have traditions behind them and they can deliver the goods but it is the wrong policy of the Government which is making them merely fit for guard duty and for peace-time duties than for such purposes.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN:
Question.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would submit in the end that modern war is not a war of armies or of personal heroism, but a war of science. We would like to know from the Government as to how far our civilian organisations are being associated with our Defence organisations and how our people are made ready to defend themselves. Is there any adequate civil defence? One such step was the creation of the Lok Sahayak Sena. I would submit the position regarding that. The Lok Sahayak Sena Act was passed some 1½ years ago by the Parliament and people were called upon to serve in camps of 500 each and they were to be trained for one month. People between the ages of 18 and 40 were to serve in this Sena. I would show to this hon. House the organising capacity of our Defence Ministry in a small matter like this and God forbid, but if occasion arises for some serious matters, I don't know what they will do. In my part of the country, two camps were opened, one last year and one this year. I made a mention of this last year in the House but it *can* bear repetition in short in order to compare it to what has happened now. A camp was opened in the

10 RSD—3.

Bikaner division of Rajasthan State at a place called Anupgarh. Invitations were issued by the Collector of Ganganagar to the Chief Minister to open the camp. A date was **fixed**. All materials were sent to that place. Then a communication was received from the Defence Ministry that; this place was not the right place and that the place was somewhere near Bhatinda—another Anupgarh where the camp was to be opened. All the invitations had to be cancelled and all the materials and camps which were sent there were transferred to Bhatinda Anupgarh in Punjab and after a month it was realised that that was not the place, that was a wrong place and the original Anupgarh was the correct place and the whole material etc. were retransferred to Anupgarh, Rajasthan. If this is the condition in regard to a small thing like Lok Sahayak Sena, I don't know what word I should use to praise the organising capacity of our Defence Ministry. However there is another camp now running at a place called Sri Kolayatji, some 32 miles from Bikaner city. I happened to go to this place only last week and I was really flabbergasted to see under what conditions our Defence Ministry works. Sir, Rajasthan is a place where the people will volunteer freely if there is any fight or any organisation of this kind taking place anywhere. If we were to beat war drums, hundreds and thousands of people would collect for the work as volunteers in such matters. In this Sri Kolayatji camp which is at present running, of course, they had provisions and many other things and it was indeed a very good show. But nobody would come forward to enlist himself in spite of the fact that at present we are there in the grip of a famine and there are famine conditions. In the Lok Sahayak Sena they give the men Rs. 15 per month as salary, free food and good food at that, and uniform also. Ordinarily, people would jump at it, but within the last 15 days not even 90 persons

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] came to enlist themselves at this camp and the camp was to be closed. Well, then the district authorities ran to our Congress friends, because they feel that these Congress friends are the only custodians of the interests of the country and they alone can deliver the goods. They appealed to the Congress organisations to bring in volunteers. Unfortunately conditions in our parts—it is the same in other places also I presume—are such that when the Congress comes to work in such matters, the others non-co-operate, because they say to themselves, "Let us see whether they succeed." The result is that in spite of efforts, they could get together only one hundred volunteers when the camp was meant for 500. But the district authorities have gone a step further and I simply cannot understand this mentality. Because of the acute famine conditions, some famine relief works are going on in that place and there is a small lake in the place which was being excavated and deepened in order to give help to the famine-stricken people. Now the Defence Ministry put pressure on the local authorities and the local authorities said that no man between the ages of 18 and 40 will be allowed to work on this famine relief work, that all such persons should go to this camp. The men refused. And the women and children also boycotted the famine works. The famine works were completely stopped. The people further boycotted, and the result is that today there are not more than 100 volunteers to work in this Lok Sahayak Sena. There may be a camp or there may not be a camp. But how far is it justified to stop famine works in order to induce people to join these camps? In the past it has happened and even now I can say, if there is proper organisation, if the whole thing is properly planned and if the people are consulted, I can say instead of 500 people you can easily get together 5,000 to enlist themselves, because it is there in their tradition.

I would not go into the details about the wastage of money, of the wastage of all the provisions, of good provisions that have been supplied from Delhi and other places. But this stopping of the famine work at this time in order to force the people to join the camp is something that I cannot understand. The people refuse to join, not because they do not want to do this work, they want to, but the manner in which they are forced to join, that they resent.

Therefore, I feel that the policy followed and the organising capacity displayed by the Ministry of Defence are certainly defective. It is defective not only in regard to local matters like development of the potentialities for production of stores, in avoiding wasteful expenditure, in foreign purchase of stores and so on and so forth, but also in regard to morale and other things for which I have already given instances. Under these circumstances, naturally, the army is not putting its heart into the work. But apart from this, there are other matters also which tend not to put encouragement into our military personnel. But in view of the shortage of time—I have more or less come to the end of it—I would, without going into details only mention that there are other things also. Concessions and facilities are progressively withdrawn. Then they have very much less of family life. There are very little family quarters. There are no good release facilities for officers and men. Finally there are no proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of the personnel retired prematurely. These things, coupled with the policy of the Government in regard to army matters are demoralising the personnel of our army. Sir, my remarks probably may appear harsh to many of the hon. Members, particularly to the Defence Ministry, but I feel that not only as a Member of the Opposition, but also as a citizen of India who has personal knowledge in this line, it is my bounders

duty to put before the House things on which I feel very strongly. Thank you, Sir.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, speaking on this occasion on the Appropriation Bill obviously reminds one of the great loss that the nation has suffered at the hands of that undefeated factor-death. Sir, I refer to the death of Maulana Sahib which has been a national loss. It is a loss to the Education Ministry all right. The Education Ministry, unfortunately, has been degraded and more so, because it has been split asunder. It was only last year that the various divisions in the Education Ministry were reorganised and today when I see the division of the various sections of the Education Ministry into the two Ministries now formed, I find that this division is irrational, indefinite and is bound to create more difficulties in the future. I cannot understand why the Department of the national archives of India should have been taken out of the cultural division and added on to the Universities of India and handed over to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education has as little to do with national archives as with the Archaeological Department.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may continue in the afternoon. The House now stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, when the House adjourned, I was referring to the way in which the former Ministry of Education and Scientific Research has been divided. As I said earlier, it seems

that the whole division seems to have been very irrational and wholly inexplicable, so far as I am concerned. Even the section of the scholarships has been divided, I do not know on what basis. It seems that the desire and intention was that the two Ministries to be created should be so well balanced that everyone of the divisions was divided. I cannot understand why this spoil for these Departments should have taken place. I would not like to dwell further on that point. It was only to bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned that I raised this point and I am sure that the division has not been very happy and is very definitely going to cause mere confusion and trouble in the future.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to two other major matters, I should rather say, major muddles, that have been found in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The first one that I want to bring to the notice of the House is the question of the Heron planes. Eight Heron planes were bought three years ago at a cost of eight lakhs of rupees each. It was a deal of about Rs. 64 lakhs. A question was raised at the very outset in this very House, if I remember aright, as to why this particular plane was bought because the Indian aviation experts had pointed out that possibly these planes would not be a success but the Minister in charge then asserted in this very House that they were the best and most economical planes for the particular purpose for which they were being purchased. I do not know whether any expert was consulted; they must have consulted some experts, still see the result. Within a year of the purchase of these eight planes, they were all grounded because it was said that they were causing trouble. The entire fleet of eight planes was grounded and the manufacturers were called here. They convinced the Ministry, after doing some repairs and overhauls, that the planes were really airworthy. After that, the planes were again put into use and have

[Dr. Raghurir Sinn.] been till now serving in four different services but the latest news, Sir, is that all these eight planes are to be taken off the service and are either to be sold or to be reserved for the V.I.Ps. So, in the final analysis, a sum of Rs. 64 lakhs has been spent for the use of the V.I.Ps. It is a costly deal. It has been said that these eight planes are quite uneconomic in their running; it has also been asserted that they have been giving trouble. In this connection, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the opinion given by somebody, one Group Captain Fowler, who must know what he is talking. I am quoting from a letter written by Group Captain Fowler and published in the *Times of India* of March 3, 1958. He says, "You throw the blame on the aircraft, but I assure you there is a very great deal behind this Heron 'trouble' in India." Then he adds, "If you take a vehicle designed for specialist operation and apply it to tasks for which it is not planned you can hardly expect it to give satisfactory service". Further on, he says, "There was something seriously wrong with the fuel and oil used. Chemical reaction resulted in corrosion of a mechanical pump shaft, which failed in operation and had to be replaced". He goes on to say that there is nothing wrong with the plane because nineteen airlines are using Herons and eighteen of them are operating with full satisfaction, the only exception being our Indian airlines. He

also says....."the fact that they are used in the Queen's flight and Prince Philip uses one for his personal flying indicates clearly that the aircraft and its engines are not at fault".

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: It might work only with the Princes.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: I am afraid, Sir, that the eighteen airlines which use these planes are not used only by Princes but the mere mention of Prince Philip gives the hon. Member a real fillip to think of Princes. So,

Sir, it seems that it is due to the faulty fuel and oil and servicing that these planes have not been working properly. Anyway, whatever be the causes, it seems that these eight planes have got to be set aside and I think, Sir, Government owes an explanation to this House as to why and how this deal of Rs. 64 lakhs was effected. This is the result of their own choice. Experts must have been consulted but this question of the consultation of experts brings me to another very important matter relating to that very Ministry.

I come now to the question of the ships like 'Andamans' and others built in the Hindustan Shipyard. Each ship costs about a crore and fifty-five lakhs of rupees. For building these ships, French Consultants and experts were called and all the three ships that have been handed over have been found defective. The Board of Directors of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited appointed a committee and that committee's report has been placed on the Table of the House only two days back. Sir, that report makes dismal reading. There are two or three fundamental facts which shall have to be explained by the Government to the House. Number one is, Sir, I find that no effort was ever made to ascertain whether the Consultants were sending really efficient and experienced technical directors. As many as three technical directors came one after another and the last who came here, one Mon. Guitat, had only barely seven years of practical experience as a constructor. Now, Sir, I want to know as to what the Managing Director was doing and whether he could not find out and know that a man with so little experience was designing a ship which was going to cost a crore and fifty-five lakhs of rupees. That needs to be explained. Secondly, from the report I find that repeated warnings were given not only by Shri Jal Patell but by the French Consultants themselves, A.C.L., that a proper inclining experiment should be carried out at

the earliest date but nothing was done in that respect. I do not know, Sir, whether the Managing Director ever knew about these warnings and why he did not take any action for getting the proposed experiment carried out in spite of these repeated warnings.

Finally, Sir, one thing amazes me and that is, Sir, that throughout these years when these ships were being built, no effort was made to train Indian technicians in this very art. This has been admitted in the report itself that these technical consultants did not train any Indian experts and here I quote from the report itself:

"There were subsequent negotiations with the owners as to layout and kindred matters but Shri J. G. Patell (the naval architect who was Indian) was not included in these discussions which appear to have been carried out by Mon. Vaillant and Mon. Satger."

It is true that Shri Patell might not have been a very great expert and was handicapped by his limited experience but he was the only Indian and would have proved helpful to the Managing Director and the Indian authorities. Sir, I would like to know as to whether it was not the duty of the Managing Director and the Minister in charge of the Shipyard to have ensured that these consultants were made to provide the necessary programme for the training of the Indian personnel as the second line. I am specially bringing this matter to the notice of the House since as many as three ships have been involved in this deal, a deal of Rs. 4J crores and at a time when we are so much in need of finance, this enormous sum of Rs. 4J crores has been almost lost, and what is the net result even after the building of these three ships, each aft which has cost as much as Rs. 1J crores? The original carrying capacity was going to be 4,000 tons, and what is the carrying capacity now after they have been set right? It is

reduced to mere one-fifth, and they can now carry a load of only 800 tons of cargo. This is the ultimate result of all this waste of money.

Now, Sir, I am reminded of the famous Japanese incident that hap-pended in Japan in the middle of the nineteenth century. In the beginning they had some European experts. Later there was some trouble and they got rid of their European experts. On the basis of certain plans and details prepared by these European experts the Japanese built a ship and launched it. But no sooner had the ship gone a little distance than she sank, because there were some constructional defects in the same. The whole of Europe laughed at it. But as a result of that the Japanese people were determined to ensure that they were going to be one of the largest and most efficient shipbuilders. Can we follow their example? We have sunk the money all right and we have also got these ships with us. But shall we learn from experience?

Finally, Sir, I want to refer to only one point, only one aspect of the administrative problem. I have repeatedly spoken in this House that one of the things that we need and which needs very much to be looked after is efficiency, but I am afraid that our efficiency has been going down day after day, and I have only to mention here one or two examples. Sir, we have got the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. To show how ill-informed the Ministry of Inform-action is I am giving an example and I can lay this brochure on the Table of the House. This, Sir, is the Programme of the Third Radio Literary Forum prepared by the Ministry and distributed to all the persons concerned giving there in short biographies of the various persons invited to participate in the same. One person invited was one Mr. Surendra Mahanty who is noted Oriya dramatist. Obviously this function was meant for dramatists only and naturally Shri Surendra Mahanty was invited and

[Dr. Raghur Singh.] he is an employee of the Information Ministry. But, Sir, will you imagine whose biography appears here in this brochure? The Ministry situated as it is in Delhi cannot think of any other Shri Mahanty even though he be an employee of that very Ministry. It thinks of only one person, Shri Suren-dra Mahanty, who is an M.P., who was a colleague of us before and is now a Member of the other House, and the Ministry could not realise that the short story writer M.P. is a different person from the dramatist who has been actually invited. And thus the ill-informed Information Ministry misinformed the public. Such is our efficiency!

(Time bell rings.)

I won't take long now. Then again, Sir, there is the Education Ministry and we have got the Sahitya Akad-ami to produce the most authoritative works of Indian classics. Now they have produced such a new edition of *Megh Doot'. Sir, I would never like to show that edition of 'Megh Doot' to any foreigner. There they have reprinted an old essay written by our Chairman. It is uncorrected and has not been suitably revised. Sir, I have always thought in terms of and referred to correctness in printing. One of the things that the 'Times' in London has always been proud of during the last twenty or even fifty years is that it has never had any misprint in its entire career. Sir, this shows that attention to small things leads to big successes. But what is the position here? Misprint after misprint is there in this edition and out of eleven misprints in the Sanskrit text, only four misprints have been corrected in an erratum.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They will ask for corrected copies.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: We will have to issue errata after errata. Now, Sir, when I talked of these misprints to a friend of mine, he smiled and said, "You talk of these misprints!

You talk of the Sahitya Akadami which is a subordinate department of a Ministry. Well, do you know that this trouble pervades throughout, even at the top-most levels? Well, Sir, he talked to me of the famous case of the "Missing Ministers". You have probably seen this heading of the 'Missing Ministers' in the newspapers when the new reshuffle of the Cabinet was published in March 1958.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So many mistakes!

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: And there the names of four Deputy Ministers were missing. That was not all. There was a wrong designation given to a Deputy Minister. Shri Anil Kumar Chanda was Deputy Minister in the External Affairs Ministry prior to April, 1957. But in that press release of March, 1958, he was again shown as Deputy Minister in the External Affairs Ministry. Sir, that silenced me; I was very much shocked then and that shock still persists and now once again I am silenced.

श्री निरंजन सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने
है उसको मैंने पढ़ा और पढ़ने के बाद यही मुझे
लगा कि इसको कम से कम लोक सभा को
इस रेकमेंडेशन के साथ भेज दिया जाय कि
जो एप्रोप्रिएशन इसमें है या एप्रोप्रिएशन
फंड से गवर्नमेंट जो रुपया मांगना चाहती
है उसका फाइनेंशल ईयर में पूर्णतया
उपयोग हो सके। मैंने कुछ माननीय
सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुना और खास कर
के एकाउंट्स कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी
उसको पढ़ा तो उससे मेरा भ्रम बिल्कुल
दूर हो गया। आज यह रकम हम से मांगी
जा रही है पर हम यह जानते हैं कि इस
रकम का उतना उपयोग नहीं होगा,
जितना कि इसमें बताया गया है, अर्थात्
यदि ७,००० करोड़ की यह रकम हमारे
कांसोलिडेटेड फंड से मांगी गई है तो हम यह
जानते हैं कि इसमें से बहुत सी रकम लौटने

वाली है, लप्स होन वाली है, सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स एक नहीं दो फिर से आने वाली हैं और उनमें पुनः रकम मांगी जाने वाली है। तो जब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है तब हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि इसमें सरकार कहां तक सफलता पायगी। एक तो, उपसभापति महोदय, यहां की जो प्रथा है वह अजीब सी है। बजट जब बनता है, छः महीने का बजट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में या डिपार्टमेंट के हाथ में रहता है जिसमें एक एक आइटम को छः महीने स्कूटनाइज कर लेते हैं। छः महीने स्कूटनाइज करने के बाद फिर बजट हमारे सामने आता है और उस बजट में जो खामियां हों वे एमरजेंसी परपोजेज में या जब कोई अनफोर्सिबल सर्कमस्टेंसेज हों तब हमसे इस बिल के द्वारा रुपया मांगा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। परन्तु उसकी पर्वाह न करते हुए यह बिल कभी तो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट में आता है एक या दो बार और कभी वोट आफ एकाउंट में आता है। तो इस तरह से हमारे पास पूरे साल के भीतर जो एप्रोप्रियेशन आत हैं वे पूरी तरह से यूटीलाइज नहीं होते। इतना ही नहीं, वह रुपया भी लेप्स हो जाता है। उसका कारण, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहूँ, तो गवर्नमेंट की नेगलीजेंस है। जिसको हम एफीशेंसी कहते हैं वह एफीशेंसी तो है ही नहीं, लेकिन डेलीबरेट नेगलीजेंस है, जिसके कारण यह सब होता है और उसका कारण यह है कि पहले बजट में फिगर्स अलाट कर दी जाती हैं। यदि कोई बिलडिंग बनानी है, सिविल वर्क करना है या कोई भी स्कीम आए, सरकार उसमें एकदम से प्राविजन कर देती है कि हमको इतनी रकम देनी है। उसके बाद पर्टिकुलर डिपार्टमेंट के पास जब वह स्कीम जाती है तब वह स्कूटनाइज होती है। स्कूटनाइज होने के बाद फिर एस्टीमेट बनाया जाता है। परिणाम क्या होता है कि एक साल पहले जो रकम हमसे ले ली जाती है वह रकम साल

भर एस्टीमेट बनाने में पड़ी रहती है और अन्त में उसको या तो एप्रोप्रियेशन में फिर से हमसे मांग लिया जाता है या फिर यह लेप्स हो जाती है। तो मैंने इसमें यह देखा कि जहां ७,००० करोड़ रुपया हमसे मांगा गया है उसमें ५,००० करोड़ तो चाउर्ड है। कहने का अर्थ है कि केवल २०० करोड़ "वोट ऑन एकाउंट" है और २०० करोड़ में केवल हमारा सारी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम पूरा होता है। सारी हमारी गवर्नमेंट की रनिंग कैपेसटी है इस दो सौ करोड़ में। जब, उपसभापति महोदय, हम सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट में यह पाते हैं कि करीब करीब ५०० करोड़ फिर से सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट में सरकार के द्वारा मांग लिया जाता है तब हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जो रकम हमसे आज मांगी जा रही है, यह रकम जो कंसालिडेटेड फंड से मांगी जा रही है वह केवल "शे" के लिए है। इसीलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि जब इस तरह का बिल पहले इस सभा भवन में आए या अगर सरकार यह रुपया खर्च करने के लिए हमसे डिमांड करे तब उसके पहले फुल एस्टीमेट आना चाहिए। उस एस्टीमेट में इस तरह की बात हो सकती है कि जैसे कोई इमर्जेंसी हो। उपसभापति महोदय, हमने तो यह देखा है कि जहां कोई जरूरत न हो, उदाहरण के लिए, यदि बिलडिंग के लिए या केनाल के लिए भी रुपया मांगा जाता है तो उसमें और रिप्रोप्रियेशन होता है और तब हमको उस डिपार्टमेंट पर तरस आता है जिसके हाथ में सारे देश की कुंजी है। क्योंकि जिसके पास कुंजी होती है किसी चीज की वही उसका कर्ताबर्ता होता है। तो जो असली कुंजी वाला हमारा डिपार्टमेंट है वह इतना नेगलीजेंट हो गया है कि उसको इस बात की पर्वाह नहीं है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में और आदमी क्या सोचेंगे, क्या समझेंगे। इस नाते से मेरा यह कहना है कि सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट के समय या

[श्री निरंजन सिंह]

एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल लाते वक्त आप उसमें एक या दो आइटम रखें और उसमें भी, उप सभापति महोदय, केवल इमर्जेंसी वाली बात होनी चाहिये। इमर्जेंसी जब तक नहीं होती तब तक यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी या एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल है वह न लाया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके द्वारा जो निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह चाजर्ड एकाउंट के बारे में है। उदाहरण के लिए, मैं आपको ११७ आइटम दिखाऊँ। इसमें ५,००० करोड़ रुपये चाजर्ड एकाउंट में है। तो यह जो एकाउंट है, इसमें साल भर में केवल ७,००० करोड़ इस सरकार का बजट है। ७,००० करोड़ ६० इस सरकार का बजट है खर्च करने का, और इसमें भी चाजर्ड एकाउंट में यदि इतनी बड़ी रकम हो जाती है तो यह सरकार किस तरह से काम करना चाहती है। केवल सारा चाजर्ड एकाउंट बनाना चाहती है क्या? इतना कर्ज पाटने के लिए उसमें शक्ति क्या होगी? लगभग ५,००० करोड़ एक साल की आमदनी कर्ज में चली जाती है, और उसके ऊपर हम कोई सजेशन नहीं दे सकते हैं। केवल हम यह कह सकते हैं कि इसमें यह जो खर्च सरकार कर रही है इसमें ज्यादा पैसा हो गया, सिवाय इसके हमारे पास कोई चारा नहीं है। तो यह जो चाजर्ड एकाउंट है, यह कम से कम बजट के कंसेलिटिडेटेड फंड से मांगना उपयुक्त नहीं होता, यह मेरा सुझाव है और इस रिकमंडेशन के साथ यदि यह हाउस इसको भेजेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

फिर, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ अभी बहुत सी बातें बाहर की सुनी, लेकिन जिसका घर ठीक नहीं होता वह कभी भी सुचारु रूप से काम नहीं कर सकता।

आज हमारा प्लानिंग कमीशन है और केवल दस साल में प्लान्ड तरीके पर काम हो रहे हैं, ऐसी बात हमारे सामने आती है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूँ कि प्लानिंग कमेटी जो है वह अटलप्लानिंग को चीजें कर रही है तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी क्योंकि जितनी जितनी प्लानिंग होती है वे फेल होती है, उनमें करपशन ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है और उनमें जो कार्य करने की क्षमता होती है वह क्षमता नष्ट होती जा रही है, क्यों? मैं आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। प्लानिंग कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स का होता है। कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में केवल एक बात जरूर होती है—कोई डिपार्डमेंट खुला नहीं, पहले आफिसरों की नियुक्ति हो गई, जीप कार आ गई, जितना पाम्प एंड शो है वह हो गया। उसके बाद डेवलपमेंट क्या होने वाला है, इसकी उनको फिक्र नहीं है। हमने पाँच साल का "पीरियड आफ कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स" रखा है। पाँच साल में करीब करीब आधा रुपया सरकार का आफिसरों के ऊपर खर्च हो जाता है और जो आधा रहता है वह डेवलपमेंट में जाता है। फिर, डेवलपमेंट में दो तीन चीजें होती हैं। एक तो शिकार खेलने के लिए पेट्रोल की जरूरत, आफिसरों का दौरा करने के लिये मोटर गाड़ियों की जरूरत। डेवलपमेंट कितना होता है वह कभी देखा नहीं जाता। जो केंद्रीय सरकार है वह भी नहीं देखना चाहती कि उनके प्राविन्सेस में क्या होता है और कितना उससे लोगों में डिसेमेटिसफिकेशन होता है। डिस्ट्रस्ट बढ़ता है और फ्रस्ट्रेशन होता है। इसकी सरकार कोई पर्वाह नहीं करती और न यहाँ के आफिसरों वहाँ यह देखने के लिए जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक मंत्री महोदय यह देखने के लिए गये थे तो उन्होंने एक यह बात कह दी कि यहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। उसके ऊपर हायतुबा मची। उन्होंने क्या किया क्या नहीं किया मैं नहीं

जानता, लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि जितने आज के डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक हैं, जितने कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए जितनी रकम यहां लिखी हुई है वह आपके एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए है, आपकी पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट के लिये, पेपर खर्च करने के लिए जरूर है। लेकिन उससे एक आशा का वातावरण बनने की बजाय निराशा का वातावरण बनता है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं दो उदाहरण आपके सामने दूँ, उपसभापति महोदय। नेशनल हाइवेज में एक पुल है, कम से कम दस साल हो गए, हर बार गवर्नमेंट के बजट में उसके लिए परमिशन मिलती है और फिर यह कह दिया जाता है इस साल बनता है और इस साल नहीं तो अगले साल जरूर बनता है, अगले साल नहीं तो उसके बाद के साल में बनता है। इस तरह से बराबर होता आ रहा है। यह एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल यहां पर लाया जाता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि वह स्कीम कभी भी आज तक सम्पन्न नहीं हुई। सरकार को इस तरह की झूठी आशा जनता को नहीं देनी चाहिये और जब कोई आश्वासन सरकार देती है, और उसको पूरा नहीं करती तब उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जनता की आशा फ्रस्ट्रेशन में परिणत होती है और भविष्य में कोई भी बात सरकार की ओर से कही जाती है तो वह समझती है कि हमको धोखे में डालने के लिए, हमको केवल आशा बंधाने के लिए, हमें केवल मृगजल दिखाने के लिए यह कहा जाता है और कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। तो इस प्रकार दस दस साल से बार बार इस तरह से कंसालिडेटेड फंड में यह मांगा जाता है कि हमको इतना रुपया दिया जाय, हमको इतना खर्च करने के लिए चाहिये, और वह खर्च होता नहीं है बल्कि एक्सप्रोप्रियेशन दूसरी जगह हो जाता है। क्यों हो जाता है, उपसभापति महोदय, यह भी मैं आपके सामने कह दूँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा है कि जिस स्टेट में, जिस डिपार्टमेंट

में, प्रेशर पड़ जाता है फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर, उस तरफ वह पैसा चला जाता है। एक तो उनका एस्टीमेट भी नहीं, दूसरे प्रेशर बर्क करता है और उस प्रेशर के कारण उस रकम का डाइवर्शन होता है। फिर उसमें यह नहीं देखा जाता कि सरकार ने किसी को क्या वचन दिया हुआ है, क्या वचन हाउस को दिया है। उस प्रेशर के आगे वे रकम को डाइवर्ट कर देते हैं।

3 P.M.

तो यह डाइवर्शन का जो सिस्टम है वह खराब है। फिर मैं आपके सामने कहता हूँ, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, कि अक्सर जो प्रेशर बर्क करता है, उसके कारण बहुत से स्टेट्स नैगलेक्ट कर दिये गये हैं और उसमें मध्य प्रदेश वस्तु तक़र है। अगर मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। ऐसी और जगहें भी हो सकती हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन आज वहां पर रिवर प्रोजेक्ट की एक भी स्कीम नहीं है। वहां के लिए रुपया अलॉट हो गया है लेकिन एक पैसा भी खर्च करने के लिए कोई भी स्कीम नहीं है और इस तरह से पैसा जो अलॉट किया गया है वह खर्च नहीं होता है। जो अन्डर डेवलप्ड एरिया है अगर आप उनको डेवलप करने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार और उसके कार्यकर्त्तियों के ऊपर आ जाती है और पूरी मशीनरी के नाम पर धब्बा लगता है और सरकार द्वारा काम में देरी होने के कारण निराशा का वातावरण फैल जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सबसे पहली बात यह होनी चाहिये कि बजट पास होने के बाद जब एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल हमारे सामने आता है और उसके द्वारा जो रुपया मांगा जाता है, उसका सदुपयोग अवश्य होना चाहिये। एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पास होने के बाद आपको इस तरह से कार्य करना चाहिये जिसके द्वारा आप इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करें कि आप ईमानदारी और सच्चाई के साथ किसी कार्य को करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, we are asked, through this Appropriation Bill, to accord sanction for these huge amounts being spent and we are prepared to do so trusting that these funds will be well and truly spent in the development of the various welfare projects in the country, trusting more particularly because these funds will now be in the safe hands of our new Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, and his experienced and prudent colleague, Shri Gopala Reddi. Sir, 'Desais' and 'Reddis' have earned the reputation of being very fine financiers and business men . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: are 'Reddis' warriors.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: That is an additional qualification. And we, therefore, are readily prepared to entrust these funds in their safe and prudent hands. While I say that we are prepared to sanction all these demands, I must confess that there is one particular item to which we can only accord sanction very reluctantly¹ and that item of expenditure relates to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and more particularly that item which is to be spent for importing foodgrains from foreign countries. It shocks us to find that we are not in a position to grow even sufficient foodgrains for our physical existence.; It is a matter to me of considerable shame and regret that we should be going about the world virtually with a begging bowl, asking foreign coun- tries to give us food to maintain our physical existence. We must, I submit, do our very best to grow as much food as is necessary for us and even more, so that we may be able to export it and meet the needs of needy persons outside the country. As it is, however, with all our best efforts—or I do not know, with all our worst efforts—all these years, we have not been able to be self-sufficient in the matter of food production. And what

is more regrettable is that we find that our Food and Agriculture Minister has now come to the conclusion that we shall never be self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. I do not know whether this latest viewpoint of our Food and Agriculture Minister is really one to which he will stick hereafter, because he has been changing his views on this question from time to time. Some time back in October, 1956, and even in October, 1957, while addressing a press conference at Srinagar, our Food Minister said that normally we should become self-sufficient in food by 1960-61. Prior to that in 1956 he had said: "the long-range policy of the Government was increased production not merely to meet internal needs but also to export for earning foreign exchange. The country's agricultural targets were being revised by the Planning Commission" and so on and so forth. So, until a few months back he had been holding out to us the hope that we would not only be producing what is sufficient for us, but hoped to produce even much more. I wonder what happened thereafter to make him take such a pessimistic outlook that on 3rd April last, while speaking on the budget demands, he said: "Shri Asoka Mehta in his speech has said that self-sufficiency in food in an expanding economy is illusive. The need for food depends upon the tempo of development. I endorse his remarks fully. If I can use Browning's simile of ever receding ideals, I would say that in a developing economy self-sufficiency becomes an ever receding ideal, because the demand for food depends upon the tempo of development and if we are to increase the tempo of development, there is likely to be a lag between our production and our demands." This is his latest viewpoint, Sir. That being so, I wonder whether he will ever have in him that dynamic urge to increase food production to such an extent as is necessary and sufficient to meet our internal demands and more to export. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, they

are very hopeful and optimistic. In a note which the Planning Commission circulated to the members of the Consultative Committee, they expressed their firm hope and even determination that in due course of time and even before long, the country would be able to produce ample foodgrains so much so that we would be able to export substantial quantities to earn foreign exchange.

Now, what is all this? The difference in the outlook of the Planning Commission and that of the Food and Agriculture Minister is such that a reconciliation cannot be brought about and what is still more amazing and even disappointing is that there is no co-ordination between the various Ministries in regard to food production as was very frankly admitted by the former Minister of Irrigation and Power, Shri Patil, only a few days ago in the other House. A huge quantity of impounded water is going waste. He admitted it, because he said there was hardly any co-operation and co-ordination between the various Ministries. Now, Sir, we appreciate this frank admission very much because unless we know what actually the position is, it is not easy for us to offer any constructive suggestion. I know our opponents would like to take this opportunity to condemn our Government. But, then, I would ask them to appreciate this frank statement of facts and that they are making an appeal to all of us to help them with our constructive suggestions. I am sure every one of us will agree that we should have the optimistic outlook of the Planning Commission and not the latest pessimistic outlook of the Food and Agriculture Minister. We must do all that ■ we possibly can to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food because without that, it is impossible to successfully implement the Second Five Year Plan. If year after year we have to spend hundreds of crores of rupees to import foodgrains, it is almost impossible to take our country on the path to progress.

May I, Sir, hurriedly make a few suggestions as to how our production can be increased? I do not claim that any of these suggestions will be of an absolutely new and novel character because this question has been before us for so many years, before the Ashok Mehta Committee and before another Committee which looked into the working of the various Development Blocks. But if I venture to make those suggestions which are not of any new character, it is only because I want that a little more emphasis should be put on those suggestions. The first is with regard to irrigation. A huge quantity of impounded water is going waste. What has been done in this respect? Then, many tube-wells are not being made use of. Then again, many other wells there are in the country which are not being made use of. Now, I suggest that the rates of water supply must be considerably reduced. The tube-wells must be made to work by

reducing the rates of electric power. In the Punjab, I am told, Sir, that hundreds of tube-wells surely are not being used because the electric charges are pretty high and the farmers cannot afford to pay those charges. Then again, I would suggest that, so far as ordinary wells are concerned, the farmer should be trained to make use of Persian wheels. In some parts of the country, Persian wheels are used. But then, I find that the expert opinion in this respect is that the Persian wheels in vogue are not of the latest type. Some new type of Persian wheels have been invented some of which have been mentioned in the October issue of 'The Indian Farming'. One of them is called 'Krishnapura Persian Wheel' about which it is said that it has been experimented that it can draw out about 40 per cent, or so more water than the ordinary Persian wheel. But then, the

question is the farmer cannot easily afford to have these new type of Persian wheels because of their higher cost and also because those farmers who have the old type of Persian wheels have not the necessary where-

[Shri Jaspat Koy Kapoor:] withal to replace them with the new Persian wheels. I would suggest that a substantial amount should be set apart to subsidise these improved Persian wheels—the Krishnapura Persian Wheel and any other improved type of Persian wheel.

The second suggestion that I want to make is that we must see to it that local municipal night-soil manure is properly utilised. In many a municipality, Sir—I know it from my personal knowledge and experience—huge quantities of this manure go waste. We must insist on the State Governments to see to it that not one ounce of this manure goes waste.

Then, Sir, *kans* lands must be broken up. Not only the *kans* lands need to be broken up, but in many parts of the country, particularly in the areas in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, huge pieces of land which are called *kaddar* land can be broken up and if they are broken up, you will have vast areas which you can bring under cultivation. I read some time back that the Tractor Organisation in Bhopal was going to be disbanded. At the moment, I have no definite information on this subject, but I think, if it has been disbanded, it has been a mistake; if it has not been, then I would submit that proper use must be made of these tractors to reclaim the *kaddar* lands and other lands.

Then, I would also submit that the Food and Agriculture Ministry should encourage the establishment of cold storages for the preservation of fruit and vegetables much of which goes waste during season time. If you could help the establishment of cold storages in various parts of the country—practically in every district there must be one—then, you will be helping the solution of this question. I submit that the Ministry should, in co-operation with the Railway Ministry, try to have air-conditioned wagons for the transport of food, fish

and vegetables from such parts of the country as produce these things in large quantities to other parts where they are consumed, but are not grown, in abundance.

Lastly, I would like to give a warning. Do not please be tempted to introduce controls. They had killed the soul of the country; they had done no good to you; no good to the producer; no good to the consumer. Do not be tempted to resort to controls and do not please import as far as possible. Let our slogan be—"Grow more food" and not "Eat less" or any such thing. The Food and Agriculture Ministry must take a lesson from the past history of control and let them emulate the good example set by the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai whose administrative ability, whose keen insight is a by-word on everybody's lips. I would only submit, Sir, let there be no confusion about these things in the Ministry. Let them have a clear ideal before them, an ideal not only of self-sufficiency but of over-production. I would pray, "Let Heaven's light guide the Food Ministry's policy and let Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's spirit inspire its actions."

DR. P. J. THOMAS (Kerala): Sir, I do not propose to speak today about the financial policy of the Government because I do hope to speak about it when we discuss the Finance Bill. I am now only concerned with the budgeting method of the Government. I am afraid that in this country we have been budgeting for large amounts, and generally a certain part of the amount is either not spent or it is wasted towards the end of the year. This is happening not only in the Centre but also in the States. I know of Ministries where the budgeted amount is not spent during the period and towards the end of it a great deal of wastage takes place. I think an hon. Member this morning spoke about the differences between the actual budgeted amounts and the amounts surrendered. He also pointed

out various evils connected with this. I am thinking chiefly about the wastefulness that is taking place in utilising our resources which are very limited. In this country we have to develop a large industrial capacity, and we have got a big Plan before us. What happens is that we build up at the Centre a big organisation, say, some Commission like the Central "Water and Power Commission and again there are some other statutory commissions, and they go on piling up a large number of officers, Commissioners and the like, various big officers, highly paid experts, engaged in some kind of planning. But for carrying out those plans you require a large number of smaller functionaries, all kinds of smaller people like overseers, accountants and so on. But enough of these accountants and these overseers are not available. Large numbers of such people we require are not there. Often what happens is that in the villages there are no functionaries to carry out things. After all, the big engineers and others are working in Simla or Delhi. Take the Community Development Project, for instance. This morning's paper gives account of certain discussions that took place yesterday in which the Prime Minister participated. What has happened in regard to the project? The Community Development Project is delayed on account of lack of hands. We are lacking in functionaries like supervisors, accountants, and so on, for the smaller jobs, but they are required in order to push through our programmes.

Unfortunately, therefore, what happens is that each Ministry of the Government of India goes on piling up staffs, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and so on, and they compete with one another in this piling up. One of the leading members of our Planning Commission said that many Departments of Government are competing to build up empires. "That Ministry or that Commission has got so many hands; we

must have more because ours is more important." Yes, important, provided you are able to carry out things. After all the real work must be done locally, and the administration must be functioning in the localities in regard to all these developmental activities like food, agriculture, education, and all these things. Even in regard to irrigation, for instance, it is not a question of having some big irrigation projects. We have to carry out smaller irrigation works, we should have smaller projects all over the country, and for that we have not got the functionaries we require. The staff functioning in the States and in the districts are inadequate and they will not be able to do much. The money, therefore, is not being properly spent. Similarly also the States are being given certain matching grants. First of all, they cannot find the money adequate for matching the grants, and even if they could match, they could not spend the amount because they also lack the staff. Sometimes we see towards the end of a period, during the last one or two months, money being thrown away, being wasted. As a matter of fact they resort to all kinds of wasteful spending, simply because they must show it as spent. This is what is going on and I have gathered it from very reliable sources.

This is all due to bad planning. We are wasting the money of the people. Remember that the people of this country are very poor. Those who live in Delhi probably do not know what is happening in the country, in the small towns and villages. In most of the towns in my part of the country, in some of the smaller towns particularly, the only people who have got any big income are a few merchants and the Government officers. The income of the poor agriculturists is very small, and as for the poor teachers they are in a pitiable condition. Any functionary of the Government of India or the State Government or, again, persons working in the big factories, post offices,

[Dr. P. J. Thomas.] and so on—they are comparatively well paid, are well off, they are also important people. But the poor agriculturists have very little. In a poor country like ours, I maintain that we must be very careful in budgeting. The way in which we have been piling up expenditure must certainly be avoided. This is largely due to the very wrong habit on the part of some of our functionaries of piling up staff. Let them first of all carry out something in some localities and then extend that kind of activity to other places. Look at Delhi. What a big and colossal place it is now. In pre-independence days they were doing things very economically, their staff was smaller and they were probably able to do more work than now. Today, in spite of the fact that big multi-storeyed buildings are being piled up, work to my mind is rather unsatisfactory. I am sure it is also the opinion of many hon. Members in this House. This is not a very small matter. It happens in almost every field and already we have got indications of it. The Committee of which Mr. Balwantrai Mehta was the chief explained, for instance, that the Community Development programmes are not properly carried out. The administration must function chiefly in the districts, the towns and the villages. Unless the common man gets the benefit it is not of much use. If we have not got the staff for any work, let us wait until the staff are available. But then you are wasting the money. You make the plans in great detail. All right. For that you have a big establishment in this capital, and it is going on and is being continued and kept up. It is done largely to my mind for the sake of the 'izzat', the dignity of the bigger functionaries, and I do believe that in some of the bigger Departments and Ministries this kind of thing is going on.

I do believe that some of the big departments and Ministries go on

with this kind of thing using chiefly their political influence on the Government. I think that in a small and poor country like ours, we cannot afford this. It should stop. Probably the common man does not know it. It is up to us, people who understand, to tell those in power that these things should not happen and economy is very necessary. On this a good deal can be spoken but I don't want to take up much time of the House. There are various other points but to my mind the wastefulness of our administration and the extravagances carried out in many fields are things which I am sure in a democracy the common man is bound to take note of and take to heart. To my mind, therefore, it is necessary for us to look into this matter carefully. In various individual fields these are being looked into but the whole matter must be looked into more carefully, and particularly the piling up of staff in this capital city of Delhi must be looked into very carefully. This, to my mind, requires the greatest consideration. I don't think that I should take up more of your time. I do hope that I shall have opportunities to speak about other matters when we have the discussion on the Finance Bill.

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I welcome this Appropriation Bill and while doing so, I would like to make some observations regarding agriculture, food, co-operation and community development departments which are directly responsible for the development and progress of our rural India. As far as the agricultural and irrigation departments are concerned, the gigantic river valley projects will definitely stand to our credit and we deserve all appreciation and applause on that account, but these are the projects which are likely to yield results after a long⁷ period. Naturally the Government has thought it fit to shift the emphasis, from major irrigation projects to

minor irrigation projects but my complaint is that still the State Governments and the concerned officers who are responsible for executing all these minor irrigation works are not taking it so seriously. The other aspects of our agricultural programme, I regret to say, are that they are not able to generate enough enthusiasm among our kisans. Our Credit Societies are providing some credits, but the introduction and popularisation of improved farm practices are not done as they ought to be. What is the reason for this? In my opinion, the administration has got still that bureaucratic temperament and is still adopting an unhelpful attitude towards all these programmes. There are so many shortcomings at that level. If we are to implement all our schemes successfully and to the benefit of our agriculturists, we must reorientate the administrative system. Through the credit societies we are able to meet the situation to a certain extent but the requirements are much more. Ordinary kisans are not able to adopt the modern methods of farm practice because of financial stringency and those who are able to adopt them, namely, the middle classes and the upper middle classes, are still under the grip of uncertainty and suspicion because of our land reform policy. We are unable to adopt any rigorous, realistic and businesslike land reform policy yet. The State Governments should be asked to implement this land reform policy as soon as possible. There must be a fixed date by which this uncertainty should be removed and a sort of certainty must be injected in the field of agriculture. Then only the middle and lower middle classes who are able to adopt modern methods of cultivation can do something. Financial and credit facilities for these lower middle class people must be supplied, and must be supplied at their doors. What about fertilisers, quality seeds and implements? There is no efficiency in distributing them. Fertilisers come in the middle ! of the monsoon when all the sowing is over and thus maximum benefit

I cannot be taken out of them. For all! these to be executed successfully, my suggestion would be to make all our i programmes rural-biased. What about ' kisan training? We are not paying ! any attention to it. I have often sug-| gested that at the Taluka level at j least there must be an arrangement I for all the agricultural youth to be trained in the modern methods of agriculture. We are not doing it. i There are hundreds of youths coming l from the lower middle classes. They j have studied up to the middle or 7th i or 8th classes, and have discontinued their studies because of financial reasons and they are now a nuisance to their parents. If such people are trained in modern methods of agricul- ture, certainly they will be an asset to our agricultural development. Of course the Government is feeling the necessity of supplying quality seeds-and seed multiple farms are also being set up at every block level but still this is not a vigorous programme. In my district there are several taluks. Till now only three seed farms have- been opened. This is not sufficient, considering the need of the district. This programme should be taken in-right earnest and Government should' see that at every Extension Block there is a seed multiple farm. Demonstration also has its value, and demonstration farms also we must have at every taluk centre. Then only we can successfully induce the farmers to< take to these modern methods.

Now, I come to the credit facilities' under co-operative department about which I have spoken a little bit earlier. Regarding the co-operative department, I don't know what is happening in other States but in my State its credit is very very low. Nobody believes in its efficiency. As we have opted for this co-operative farming or service co-operatives, marketing societies, etc., it is our bounden duty to see that at least every Revenue Inspector's circle must have a large-scale society. If some compulsion is necessary, we-should not shrink from using that also, but we should see that by the end of:

[Shri S. Channa Reddy.] the Second Five Year Plan, there must be one large-scale society at every revenue circle to cater to the various needs of kisans. Then only the kisan will be self-sufficient and 'he can believe us. Now we are only speaking but are not putting il] our plans into practice to the advantage of the kisans. In planning, I think we are second to none in the world . . .

HON. MEMBERS: Scheming?

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY: Sorry. In Planning and preparing programmes we are second to none in the world but when the question of putting them into practice comes, we are lagging very much behind. So we must see that whatever plans are . . .

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): It is under your present administration . . .

(Interruption.)

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY: That might be your view but I am not expected to subscribe wholly to your -view. Anyhow it is for self-introspection and it is better to have self-introspection often. As our plans are failing on the level of execution, special care must be taken in this connection.

Next I would like to say something about the community development programme. This community development programme also has not yielded the desired results. It has not 'been able to attract the people's participation to the extent we expected. The main reason for this, I think, is that no economic benefit is flowing from this programme. Of course, we are able to provide some amenities to the people by constructing some school building here, or a community-hall there or a fair-weather road somewhere and so on. But our fundamental problem is one of economic deficiency and towards the solution of

that problem we are not contributing anything. That must be done. From agriculture as it stands now, we cannot expect very much. We cannot think that by solving the agricultural problem alone, we can get rid of poverty in our country. That has not happened in any country. The pressure on agriculture must be reduced. It is now 70 per cent. It must be reduced to 50 per cent or 40 per cent. Only then can agriculture flourish. We cannot say that if we solve this land problem by redistributing all the land, poverty will be nowhere in India. That will only be wishful thinking. Side by side, we have to provide alternate employment for our kisans who are under-employed or unemployed. For this, the main aim of our community development programme must be to provide alternate employment to the kisans. We should set up village industries wherever necessary and thus add something to the pockets of the kisans. Only then will the kisan start to believe us. Only then will this programme be attractive to him. Sir, when the debate on the Report of the University Grants Commission was going on, hon. Members were speaking of the social status of our teachers. It is well and good that our teachers must be given their due place in our society. But what is the social status of our kisans? The kisan still has to go with folded hands and on his bended knees to get anything from any officer. Not to speak of an officer, even a clerk treats the kisan as his inferior. In good old days, Sir, 'kheti' was 'uttam'. But now 'kheti' has become 'nikrisht' as if there is no more inferior profession in the country. The kisan everywhere and at all levels is treated with scant respect. This mentality, this attitude should undergo a radical change. We must give due respect and place to the kisan also. Only then will the kisan feel that he is one of the members of this nation and that he has something to contribute to its general welfare.

Next, Sir, I deal with some of th* specific problems of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh, as you know, Sir, has got the potentialities to feed the whole of India, if not in all foodgrains, at least in rice. It can make the whole of India self-sufficient in rice, provided justice is done to it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: You have got the wrong Food Minister.

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY: Justice should be done to it. I am afraid full justice is not being done today. When we asked for a fertiliser factory, so many reasons were advanced and on so many grounds it has been given to some other State where it is not so necessary. But Andhra Pradesh has got every right to get such a fertiliser factory. Now Shri Gopala Reddi is in charge of the Finance portfolio. I do not think for a moment, Sir, that I am asking him for any special favour because he hails from Andhra Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: Utilise him to get a factory there.

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY: I request him that the justice that has been hitherto denied to Andhra Pradesh must be done now.

Then I come to this Pachampalli project. Erstwhile Hyderabad Government envisaged a Godavari River Valley Project. It was phased in three stages and the first stage is over. But the full benefit of this stage cannot be derived until the second stage is taken up and completed. Unfortunately, in the Second Five Year Plan, it finds no place. First, a sum of Rs. 10 crores was allotted to it. But to our disappointment it was deleted afterwards. The reasons for it we do not know. But what we want is, at least in the next half of this Second Five Year Plan, this Pachampalli Project should be taken up, because it is very very important when we consider the necessity of the five districts of Telangana.

10 RSD—4.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Six districts, not five.

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY: Yes, six districts. I stand corrected. It is very important to the people in those six districts of Telangana where they are not so prosperous as our brethren in other areas of Andhra Pradesh are, and they will be happy if this project is completed either in this Plan period or in the Third Five Year Plan.

Then there is the Mancherial area. The Nizam's Government was contemplating or dreaming of developing it into the Manchester of Hyderabad, because it has got all the natural potentialities. Because of that, they were all along dreaming of it. We have got coal. We have got iron ore, we have got lime within a radius of 100 miles. It is specially suited to be developed into an industrial area. So many times we have requested the Government at least to undertake a comprehensive geological survey of this area, but till now it is not done. Now I appeal to our Finance Minister to see that at least in the Second Five Year Plan period, a comprehensive geological survey of that region should be taken up so that it may pave the way for the industrial development of this area in the Third Five Year Plan.

Regarding minor and medium irrigation projects in the Second Five Year Plan—I remember about Telangana and so I shall speak of Telangana—14 projects were included, and they were to be taken up in 1956. But we are now in 1958 and not one of these projects has been taken up as yet. When we refer to the Irrigation and Power Ministry, they say that the delay is because of the State Government which is unable to forward these projects to the technical committee here. Well, I am not competent enough to go into the reasons. But my only wish would be that whatever medium irrigation projects are included in the Second Five Year Plan, must be immediately taken up, because those districts where these

[Shri S. Channa Reddy.] projects have been proposed, *i.e.*, Hyderabad, Mahboobnagar and Medak, are not going to benefit from any other major project. Either in this second Plan or in the third or the fourth or fifth plan, they have got to take up these minor irrigation projects, because they are quite essential for the development of that area. I request, however, that these minor irrigation projects should be taken up without any further delay.

(Time bzll rings.)

Sir, with these words, I conclude my remarks.

SHRI N. C. SEKHAR (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I want to make certain observations regarding the working of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. First of all, I want to refer to the coir industry in Kerala. It has been the demand of the industry as well as the State Government in Kerala that the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry should do something towards encouraging the export of coir products to European countries for, in recent years, particularly after 1951, the export of manufactured coir products to Western countries has come down to a greater extent. On the other hand, the export of coir yarn has increased greatly. A question may be raised as to whether the export of coir yarn is or is not beneficial to the States but, Sir, when compared to the price that the manufactured products fetch, the price of the yarn is less and so, not only the industry but also the Central Government is incurring a big loss, the latter in the form of foreign exchange. The Central Ministry is aware of the fact that the coir industry as a single industry is responsible for the collection of foreign exchange worth about ten crores of rupees per annum. This is rather a big figure but this has decreased. If instead of allowing the export of coir yarn, we had encouraged the export of manufactured goods, the amount realised would have been much bigger and the benefits would have accrued not only to the States but also to the labouring

classes as well as to the industry. As everybody knows, in Kerala about ten lakhs of workers, both male and female, are employed in both the sectors. It is one of the major industries even though it may not be called a basic industry and it feeds lakhs of people. It produces an income of crores of rupees in terms of foreign exchange too but such an industry is being neglected particularly by the Central Ministry. As I said earlier, it employs about ten lakhs of employees. Once, in the factories, something like 45,000 workers were employed but they now employ something like 7,000 workers. Now, this shows the carelessness of the Central Ministry. The manufacturing side is going down. This question was raised off and on, not only on the floor of this House, not only in the Consultative Committees but even before public meetings and with several persons in authority at the Centre but no remedy has been forthcoming so far. On the other hand, the answer given has been that a research station has been set up either at Sherthalay or at Alleppey but I may say, Sir,—that so far the industry has not obtained any benefit out of that research station, out of the results of researches that this station has been conducting. Here the Central Government says that it has allotted lakhs of rupees as loan to the State Governments to encourage the co-operatives of the home manufacturing side. The cooperatives are there no doubt but the Central Government, through an Act of Parliament, has appointed a Coir Board and I have dealt, on the floor of this House, with this Coir Board. I have said that this Coir Board is working to the detriment of the Interests of the coir industry. That is the view of the State Government so far as I know it and that is also the view of the industrialists, so far as I know it. The Coir Board is lending its attention to the home side but here the only attention it can pay is to see that the spinning of the coir yarn is done on a "scientific" basis which is not the case now but even this work is not done by the Coir Board. On the other hand, the attention which is

badly required is on the manufacturing side, on the factory side and here the Coir Board is not in a position to give any sort of help. In this connection, a demand has arisen from the industry as well as from the people who are engaged in this industry that the existing Coir Board must be scrapped and a new Coir Board must be set up giving on it representation to all the interests engaged in this industry, labour, industrialists, the State Government and the public who know something about the coir industry. For instance, Parliament has selected certain Members and Government have nominated certain interests but I can tell you that certain people who have been elected or nominated by the Government know nothing about the coir industry. I bet. They know nothing and the industry has suffered because of this Board which consists of people who know nothing about the industry. If it is unparliamentary, I withdraw it but I said that, because it is the feeling prevalent there. The industry is suffering, people are suffering, and hundreds of thousands of people have been rendered unemployed. Some seven thousand workers in the factories get only one day's work for a week of seven days or two days' work in a week. How can a worker live on the earnings of a day's work? It is not the question of an individual only. He has got a family consisting of five and more members. That is the reason why the industrialists, the labour working in this industry as well as the common people who eke out a living out of this industry demand that the industry should be put on a different basis, that it should be reorganised and that a foreign market should be found, all of which can be done only by the Central Government. Of course, I read recently in the Press as well as in the 'Commerce and Industry Journal' that in the recent trade agreements with certain Socialist countries like Hungary and Rumania and such other countries, the products of the coir industry have been included as one of the items to be exported from this country. So far so good, but, Sir, what about the other

countries to which coir yarn is exported? The Central Government now realises a cess of eight annas per ton on coir yarn exported from here and the demand is that this should be increased so as to make it commensurate with the rates charged for the manufactured product. The Central Government should also see that the other European countries are made to agree to the taking in of the products of coir, I mean the manufactured products, instead of the yarn that they are taking now. Here, the position of the industry demands that the Central Government should see that those countries which are now taking in coir yarn are made to take coir products in exchange for products which we may get from those countries. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry must see that this and some other demands are fulfilled in order to encourage the industry.

The research station should be organised on a scientific basis so as to conduct research to find out how many other products, barring the coir mattings, rugs, etc., can be produced. This has not far been done by the research station. In other words, not only research on dyeing which can very well be done at the industrial level but research to find out the other products which can be manufactured out of coir has got to be done. If this is done, this will benefit the industry and new factories can spring up to produce such products. I do not know whether our Prime Minister will visit Alleppey. If he visits Alleppey and goes round, he will find this city to be a desolate one. Once it used to be a thriving centre humming with activities connected with the manufacture of coir products. This city has been reduced to such a level because of the negligence of the Central Ministry.

Secondly, Sir, I come to the textile industry. When the question of a crisis in the textile industry was raised in the Lok Sabha, the Minister-in-Charge had given an assurance that he would see that something was done

[Shri N. C. Sekhar.J

to avert the crisis which threatened the industry. He also said that if any mill was closed, it would be dealt with properly. Another Minister, I think the Finance Minister, Mr. Morar j j Desai, said that there was no crisis in the textile industry and added, "How can any crisis overtake our industry which is in a developing economy?" That is all right but, Sir, in our place, three mills have been closed down, textile mills which were employing about 1,400 workers. In one mill, a weaving mill, 900 employees were there and in another cotton mill which is 67 years old and which has been closed down, there were 700 workers. Its invested capital is Rs. 17 ^{PM} lakhs. The other mill also has the same amount of capital. They give employment, and as everybody knows, Kerala has not got a large number of textile mills; it has got only small units, numbering about 10 or 12, which employ altogether 3,000 or 5,000 workers. If such mills are closed down in a State which is very poor in economy, poor in every sense with thickly populated cities, what would be its condition and what would be the fate of its people and how can the people live in such areas where even the meagre existing industries are about to be closed down? The owners who close down a textile mill argue that they could not but do so, because of the heaviness of the excise duty. But I know, as one who knows the ins and outs of that industry, this particular man who argues that because the industry could not bear the heavy excise duty imposed by the Government, they could not carry on production. When he argued like that, the Central Government announced a reduction in the excise duty which amounted to Rs. 15 crores. Even after that reduction he says, "That does not help us, because the excise duty is still heavy for us to bear." I cannot understand how. If any textile magnate or a textile factory owner or employer argues like that, is it not the duty of the Central Government to examine as to how in spite of that reduction of Rs. 15 crores in the excise duty each indivi-

dual unit is affected? Today, moreover, powerloom units are closing down. Therefore the workmen will be thrown out of employment. Now, is it possible for mere powerloom units of the textile industry to bear the heavy excise duty which a composite mill can very well bear? The latter can very well bear the duty because they reap huge profits, because spinning and weaving is done simultaneously in a composite mill. The composite mills make more profits than an ordinary powerloom unit. So here another problem comes in and it is the duty of the Central Government to examine the grievances of the powerloom units, whether they are in a position to pay the same amount of excise duty which the composite mills can pay. This is a problem facing States like Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Madras or any other like-State where now powerlooms are to-be introduced as a *via media* to give employment to the people and also to increase cloth production so as to meet the requirements of the people. According to the Planning Commission, per *capita* consumption of cloth should be increased to 18 yards by 1960. With that end in view they have made a plan and also have appointed certain committees, the Karve Committee, the Kanungo Committee and some other committees. This Kanungo Committee has opined that the-twelve lakh handlooms cannot exist, that they have no future, and that therefore three lakhs from out of them may be converted into powerlooms as well as shuttle flying looms so that the powerlooms can produce some six thousand million yards more. With a view to that, the Government have now, under the small scale industries scheme, allowed the State Government to introduce a certain number of powerlooms. Accordingly the Kerala State is going to introduce 2,000 powerlooms by way of organising cooperatives. Now if such units are organised how can they carry on with the heavy excise duty as is now-imposed making no distinction between powerloom units and composite mills? Since the difference is there between the producing units it is the?

duty of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to examine whether the position of the powerloom unit is the same as the composite mill is in. If there is any difference, then some amenities should be given to the powerloom units which are units consisting of 20 looms, 30 looms, 40 looms, up to 100 looms. Before the imposition of the new excise duty the Bombay Government had given some concessions to the powerloom units in the Bombay State by way of exempting them from sales tax. But since the abolition of the sales tax and the imposition of this excise duty no amenity has been provided to them. I remember to have read a paper which reported a speech made by Mr. Morarji Desai somewhere in Bombay or here—inside India anyway. He says: "No industry which is not in a position to pay the excise duty can exist on the face of this Indian earth." It is very impossible for our people, for people particularly in the southern States, to exist on the face of this Indian earth if such Ministers function here with this view. It is very essential that the small scale industries like the powerloom units, particularly in States which are as poor as Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, must be shown consideration by the Central Ministries, whichever Ministry may deal with it. It is very necessary. It is the demand of the Kerala people, particularly those concerned with the powerloom units. I do not know whether the State Government has brought this to the notice of the Central Government. The people have demanded of the State Government that this issue should be taken up with the Central Government. I do not know whether they have taken up this demand with the Central Ministry. The Commerce and Industry Ministry must examine this problem and do something by way of giving amenities to the powerloom units with a view to encouraging further units which are going to come up at the instance of the State Government. This is very necessary.

The third thing I want to bring to the notice of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is the film industry.

They must have received memoranda from the film producers. I do not know whether they have received any memorandum from the photo studios industry. I visited the photo studios in Madras city and those all over Kerala and they all complained that their industry was hampered by short supply of films. If any photo studio man wants a film, he has to go to the black market where he has to pay three times or four times the price that is supposed to be prevailing in the market. This happened soon after the declaration of the 20 per cent, import cut over and above the 40 per cent, cut already introduced in June last. By and by their difficulties are mounting and as a matter of fact the photo studio industry suffers very greatly, and I know certain studios are going to be closed down. Great people or intelligent people may argue: Let them go down; if they are not in a position to run them, let them die. But it has yet to be examined whether they will pay heed to them.

(Time bell rings.)

Now I take up the film industry which has invested something like Ks. 200 crores. That everybody knows; also that it pays something like 12 to 20 crores of rupees by way of revenue to the Central as well as State Governments, the Panchayats and so many other institutions. And that industry is now suffering for want of raw films. When this cut was imposed everybody imagined that somebody had started producing raw films inside India so as to meet the requirements of our country. But so far, up to this time when I am speaking, no raw film produced in India has reached the hands of the film producers. Even the Madras papers, the 'Hindu', the 'Madras Mail', 'The Indian Express', and all language papers have written editorials criticising the imposition of this cut in the import of raw films. Now, out of Rs. 2 crores worth of films imported into India, Rs. 50 lakhs worth of film is taken

[Shri N. C. Sekhar.] over by the Films Division of the Central Government, the Congress Government, and the rest is handed over to the producers. Now how can the producers manage with it? Of course here I am not going to give a discourse on the utility of the film and all that or the cultural aspect of it.

Anyway, according to the information we have, our Indian films have a great demand overseas, in outside countries. (*Time bell rings.*) And particularly Madras is the biggest producing centre where films are produced in five languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, even Hindi and then Sinhalese. This is a big industry so far as that side is concerned and now it is that side which is suffering because of this cut. Therefore my request is that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry must examine this problem and restore at least the 40 per cent. Now 60 per cent cut is there, forty *plus* twenty. Instead of that, let them restore the 40 per cent, and maintain the 20 per cent. cut so that at least 80 per cent, would be coming in to encourage the industry. This can be done and must be done till raw films are started to be produced in our country about which an hon. Minister said this morning that some investigation was going on and that somebody was negotiating with Government to start an industry to produce films. Until a sufficient quantity of film is produced in the country, the import of raw films should be allowed with a view to encouraging our film industry as well as the photo studios.

Sir, I have brought these two or three points only to the notice of the Government not because the other Ministries are doing well or there is nothing to be said by way of criticism but because these are the points which I wanted to make and I hope the Ministry will give their attention to them, particularly to the coir industry and the textile industry, j Otherwise it will be a headache for

the Central Government because such things are developing there.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, ours is a poor country but there is great determination to make improvements all round, and we are determined to do it at any cost. We have not got enough money; we are taking loans and big projects are being started. Community development work has been taken up and all round we are trying to improve our condition and trying to be self-sufficient. Persons who go round the country can observe that there is visible improvement all round. But the question that arises is whether the money that we are spending is being properly spent. Do we get the money's worth? That is an important point to which the attention of the Government should be directed. I am positive that our Ministers at the Centre are determined to see things through. They have a burning zeal and all the time they are thinking of the great Plan, the Second Five Year Plan, which is before the country, but the question is whether the provincial governments, whether the Collectors, whether the Sub-Divisional Officers, who are in charge of the community development work, which I consider as a great work, are really as keen, as energetic and as anxious to bring it to a success. My submission is that we are allowing things to go on mechanically. There is the Plan; the Plan works but the Plan has not the vigorous support that it should have. That vigour is wanting and that is what I wish to impress on the Government. My submission is, we make suggestions on the floor of this House not for the sake of criticism but to tell the Government how things are moving and I think that it is the duty of the Government to carefully ponder and think over the suggestions made and see if there is not much force in what is being said.

Now, I have particularly to mention about what is happening in the Community Development and N.E.S.,

Blocks. I have visited a few of them and have carefully understood the whole principle. I have moved amongst the villagers; I have talked to the village level workers, Block Development Officers and other people. I have also seen the demonstration farm. Now, the set-up is like this. The Community Development or the N.E.S. Block—I am talking of Rajgir, in Patna District—consists of about 137 villages comprising about 142 square miles. There are 11 village level workers in charge of about 12 villages each. At the head of the Block is the Block Development Officer who is assisted by a Medical Officer, an Agricultural Extension Supervisor, a Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Supervisor, a Co-operative and Gram Panchayat Extension Supervisor, a Social Education Organiser, an Industrial Extension Supervisor and a few others. This team stays at Rajgir and it is their duty to go round all these villages and to see things for themselves. My submission is that the village level worker and the Social Education Organiser are the two persons who must be very carefully selected because these are the two people who come in contact with the people and it is they who really are the important persons so far as village reconstruction is concerned. If the whole thing is explained to the people, if the people themselves begin to take interest, things will prosper but if it is a thing which is imposed from above, I do not think much improvement is possible. People should begin to feel that the country is theirs, that the improvement is for them and that it is they who should take part in all the different activities and then alone will the village prosper. Sir, I have seen some good results. The stocks of bullocks, cows and buffaloes have improved; I have also seen that the demonstration farms are doing good work. Instead of having demonstration farms under the Government, a few villagers are selected and the fields of these villagers are divided into two portions. In one they carry out agriculture by although the Government gives them

the old method while in the other manure is given to them and good seed is given to them. And the result has been very encouraging. In some cases the crop has nearly doubled by the new method and in some cases it is one and a half times. But the whole difficulty is that these chemical manures require more water and if proper water is not forthcoming at the correct time, well, the people suffer and the whole thing goes waste. Now, experiments are going on which show that the manure prepared by the villagers in the village is any day superior to the chemical manure. Moreover this chemical manure is not forthcoming readily. The village level workers arrange demonstration and at the last moment they will find that either the seed is not there or that the manure is not there. So there is great disappointment and instead of the thing going forward, it goes backwards. But in this connection I wish to emphasise one or two points.

Let us not take up plans which are very good from a certain point of view but which are not fit for the villages. For example, we find brick drains are being constructed in villages. ~~For example;— we find briefc—~~ that when money is needed for so many essential things, we should be wasting money on construction of big drains in the villages, on just making an experiment and then later on giving it up.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY (Bombay): Then, what is the procedure for disposing of night-soil? Are they utilising that?

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: Yes; some of them are.

Then there are silo pits which are made of bricks for preserving fodder. I think it is a very costly thing. It is a thing which should be given up because the villagers are not in a position to spend so much money

[Shri Mahesh Saran.] some contribution. Now, septic latrines are being tried at certain places. All these things are not fit for the villages. This money should really go for the improvement of agriculture.

Then, Sir, the other important point is that we are thinking only of agriculture. We are not thinking of the landless people in the villages; we are not thinking of people with small holdings in the villages. They see these things and their heart sinks because they think that people with land will have more but nobody would care for them and they would go for ever uncared for. What I find is, the Industrial Extension Supervisor is really unemployed; no cottage industry is being encouraged. The mind is not directed towards improving the industrial side of the village which I think should be done. It is a very important factor; otherwise the growth will not be even. Some people will become better and others will remain as they are or probably will become worse: ■ So far as co-operative societies are Concerned, I find that things are moving well. For agriculture there are a lot of cooperatives, but so far as industrial cooperative societies are concerned, there is practically none.

The health point of view is also being looked after and the medical staff with the compounder and others move about the villages. Now, Sir, my submission- is this, that all these officers who are at the headquarters should be made to stay in the- villages at least ten days in a month. They should not be at the headquarters. The Jiabit is gaining ground of going round in the mornings and coming back in the evenings. That is not the way how villages will improve. You have ■ to - become one with the people, Stay with the people, talk in the 4anguage of the people, dress like the people. Then alone you can win the heart of the people and improve them; they will,listen to you and then with

great confidence they will go forward without any aid a little later.

Now, Sir, there was a talk about withdrawing the jeep from the BDO. I consider that this is a thing which is not very proper and people have not thought about it. Unless there is supervision of the work, you cannot have good results. The BDO and the medical officer must go round, and as I told you, the area is about 142 square miles. You cannot expect them to walk all the distance. But the main point is that there should be a strict watch on them. They should maintain a diary and that diary should be countersigned by the officer superior to them mentioning that they have moved about and that they stayed in the villages.

Then, Sir, the SDOs and District Magistrates, who are supposed to look after the community project work, I think, are overburdened with other work. They have a lot of work to do and the Community Development requires all their attention. Unless they put their best into it, unless they think all the time about the development of the territory under their control, they cannot deliver the goods. So, my submission is that these people who are already overburdened should not be given this work and there should be someone else who should look after the Community Development work.

Sir, I can assure my friends who have spoken and said that the Community Development is not progressing that it is progressing. It is in the making and I am sure that—if what I have seen in Bihar is also true of other places—a slow conversion of the people is taking place. People are beginning to rely on themselves. They are thinking in terms of a bright future. They see that there is good result by the methods that are being adopted. Therefore, I would really feel happy if all of us went round and spent some time in the villages telling them of their great strength and their

great energy and that it is they and they alone who will transform the face of the country and not these few officers who are kept over them. These officers are just to help them in order that they may bring forth the "best out of the villagers.

Now, there is one other point which I wish to talk about and that is about the tribals. My submission is that the tribals are a people who require the kindest treatment, who require great consideration, who require great sympathy, because they are really very badly off. The officers in the tribal areas go in cars and see people near about the roads; they do not go into the villages. How do they go? They go with the hat on, with the full dress as if they were going to some great official function. They cannot win the hearts of the tribals. The tribals are nice people. I have been with them for long and I have visited them practically every now and then. They are really a lovable people, but they want officials who feel one with them. If we feel ourselves to be superior to them, then they have no great respect for us. They have hatred for us. But if we can really win their hearts, have some people looking after them constantly, not going once a while, but looking to their welfare constantly, I can assure you that the face of the tribal areas will be different. You have the jhum cultivation. You find the people were used to have shifting cultivation as they call it. Have cultivation at one place, then at another place. Now, they have been asked to settle down, and at certain places these people are carrying on cultivation and have their houses also there. Now, there is a staff looking after them. This staff should be carefully selected. This staff should have a fund of sympathy. This staff should not get tired soon; they should not try to impose their will on the people. They should try to find out what these unfortunate people, who were not cared for, want and try to give them some joy, some happiness, so that they may feel the

advent of freedom, so that they may feel that there is somebody now who looks after them, who cares for them and who is honest and is anxious that they should improve and that they should become as efficient as the people in the plains. There is at present a sort of difference between the people of the towns and the people of the villages. I have been to Manipur. Now, Manipur is a beautiful place. But if you go to the tribals, people who live in the hills, you find that they have a very, very hard life. They live dirtily, they have very little to eat. Very few people have enough cultivation. Now, when they come to Manipur, their heart sinks. And when I go and talk to them, they say that you only care for the beautiful places. You go and talk to them. You have no time to come to us. (*Time bell rings.*) You have no heart to sympathise with us. You have not cared to bring us to that level to the level of the Manipur valley people. Therefore, I appeal to all the officers who work in the community project as well as the tribal areas that they should rise to the occasion and give their best to the country, because this is the time when they will be able to do much more than they ever did before. They have now the proud privilege of serving their people. They should feel that they are the servants of the people; they should feel that they are great men who have been given an opportunity to serve the people and for that service they are also paid in addition. This is a great privilege and a great opportunity and if we take it up, I am sure we shall succeed and succeed beautifully.

Thank you.

شری فرید الحق انصاری : (اتر

پردیہ) : جناب دینی چیئرمین صاحب -

میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے

اس معزز ایوان میں بولنے کی اجازت

دی - مگر جب میری نگاہ اس پورے

ایوان میں جاتی ہے اور جب

[شری فریدالحق انصاری]

پروشتم داس ٹلڈن جی جیسے قابل، فاضل اور تجربہ کار آدمی کو دیکھتا ہوں یا ڈاکٹر کلرز صاحب کو دیکھتا ہوں تب میرے جیسے نئے آدمی کے لئے قدرتاً ایک جھجھک سی پیدا ہوتی ہے کہ ایسے مائٹرز کے سامنے میں بول سکتا ہوں یا اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر سکتا ہوں یا نہیں۔ مگر جو بل ہمارے سامنے اس ایوان میں ہے اس کو دیکھنے کے بعد میرا کام بہت ہی آسان ہو جاتا ہے اور وہ جھجھک جو ہے وہ بھی دور ہو جاتی ہے۔

کوئی بھی پروپوزیشن بل ہو اس کو دیکھنے سے اندازہ ہو جاتا ہے کہ اس میں جو خرچ ہے وہ کس قسم کا ہے۔ یہ خرچ ملک کے فلاح و بہبودی کے لئے کیا جاتا ہے یا یہ خرچ سماجی کاموں میں کیا جاتا ہے یا لوگوں کے تعلیمی اور اخلاقی معیار کو اونچا کرنے کے لئے ہوتا ہے۔ ان اخراجات کو دیکھنے کے بعد ایک شخص اندازہ لگا سکتا ہے کہ میرا ملک کدھر جا رہا ہے۔ ہمارے ملک کے جو حکمران ہیں وہ ہمارے ملک کو کدھر لے جا رہے ہیں۔ اگر اس نقطہ نظر سے اس پروپوزیشن بل کو دیکھا جائے تو یہ پتہ چلے گا کہ جہاں تک سماجی کاموں کا، سماجی سہولتوں کا تعلق ہے اس میں بہت ہی کم خرچ کا پتہ چلتا ہے۔ جیسے کہ کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ ہے، جیسے کہ

ہیلتھ ہے، جیسے کہ ایجوکیشن ہے۔ ان تمام چیزوں میں یا تو خرچ کم ہے یا خرچ کم کیا جاتا ہے یا خرچ ٹھیک طریقے سے نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے ہوتے ہوئے میں کیسے یقین کر سکتا ہوں یا اس ہاؤس کا کوئی آنریبل ممبر کیسے یقین کر سکتا ہے کہ جتنے اخراجات کے متعلق اس بل میں لکھا گیا ہے وہ ٹھیک طریقے پر استعمال بھی کئے جائیں گے یا نہیں کئے جائیں گے۔ کیوں میں یہ کہتا ہوں؟ کیا سبب ہے اس کے کہنے کا؟ اگر اس کے وجوہات موجود ہیں تو میرا یہ کہنا بالکل صحیح ہے یا مہرے دل کا شبہ، ٹھیک ہے کہ جو اخراجات حکومت نے مانگے ہیں وہ ٹھیک جگہ پر استعمال نہیں کئے جائیں گے بلکہ ضائع کئے جائیں گے۔ جھسا کہ آپ دیکھتے کہ ہاؤسنگ پروگرام جو ہے اس کے متعلق بھی ہماری گورنمنٹ نے اعلان کیا ہے کہ ہاؤسنگ پروگرام کو کم کیا جائے گا لیکن ابھی ابھی آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ اس نئی دہلی میں تھرد کواپریٹیو کانفرنس ہوئی اور اس کانفرنس میں یہ اعلان کیا گیا کہ اب گورنمنٹ اس کواپریٹیو موومنٹ میں کم حصہ لے گی۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جب گورنمنٹ کواپریٹیو موومنٹ میں کم حصہ لے گی تو گورنمنٹ وہ اخراجات نہیں کریگی جو آج کر رہی ہے۔

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) in the Chair.]

پھر اس کے بعد تعلیم کو لیجئے۔ جب یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیشن کی رپورٹ پر یہاں بحث ہو رہی تھی تو مجھے تعجب ہوا۔ اس ایوان کا سب سے پہلے میں اخباروں میں یہ دیکھا کرتا تھا کہ حکومت کے مقتدر حضرات یہ کہا کرتے تھے کہ ہم ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے ساجی - تعلیمی اور اخلاقی کاموں پر زیادہ پیسہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اور ہر وقت پیسہ دینے کے لئے تیار رہتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کے بالکل برخلاف یہاں میں نے بیٹھے بیٹھے سنا۔ جب اس رپورٹ پر بحث ہو رہی تھی تو ہمارے آنریبل ایجوکیشن منسٹر نے یہ فرمایا کہ وہ ۲۷ کروڑ روپیہ سیکنڈ پلان میں جو یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیشن کے لئے ہے اس کے لئے وہ یقین کے ساتھ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ وہ ۲۷ کروڑ روپیہ اسے دیا جائے گا۔ ایسی حالت میں بھلا ہم کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں؟ کیسے ہم کو یقین ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس میں جو پیسے ملتے گئے ہیں؟ جن ممالک کے متعلق اس میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے، جن کے متعلق ہم سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ تم وہاں ۲۲ کروڑ ساڑا خرچ ہوگا۔

اس وقت تو میں زیادہ عرض کرنا نہیں چاہتا۔ صرف اس بل کے آئٹم نمبر ۶ اور آئٹم نمبر ۳۷، ۳۸ اور ۳۹ کے متعلق کچھ عرض

کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ابھی کئی انریبل ممبروں نے کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ کے متعلق کچھ باتیں بتائی ہیں اور بالکل ٹھیک بتائی ہیں۔ میں ہندوستان میں برابر اور بہت زیادہ گھومتا رہتا ہوں۔ مختلف جگہوں پر جاتا ہوں۔ زیادہ تر کسانوں سے ملتا ہوں۔ ان سے بات چیت کرتا ہوں اور کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ کے متعلق جو کچھ ان کے خیالات ہیں ان سے پتہ چلانے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں کہ آخر کار کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ سے ان کو کچھ فائدہ بھی ہوا، ان کی کچھ بھلائی بھی ہوئی یا نہیں۔ اور جس مقصد کے لئے کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ شروع کیا گیا تھا وہ مقصد پورا ہوا یا نہیں۔ اگر ہم کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ کے منسٹر مسٹر ڈے کے اعلان پر غور کریں تو اس نتیجہ پر پہنچیں گے کہ وہ مقصد پورا نہیں ہوا کچھ دن ہوئے انہوں نے یہ اعلان کیا تھا کہ جس مقصد کے لئے کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ بنائے گئے تھے وہ مقصد ہی پورا نہیں ہوا۔ وہ مقصد ہمارے سامنے، ان کے سامنے یا گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ تھا کہ کسانوں کے اندر، دیہات کے لوگوں کے دل کے اندر یہ جذبہ پیدا کیا جائے، یہ اتساہ پیدا کیا جائے کہ یہ کام جو ہو رہا ہے یہ ہمارا کام ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے ان میں اتنا جوش پیدا ہو کہ وہ اس کام کو کرنے

[شری فریدالحق انصاری]
 کے لئے بخوشی خود تیار ہو جائیں -
 گورنمنٹ کے لوگوں کے کہنے کے مطابق
 یہ چھ کسانوں میں پیدا نہیں
 ہوئی -

एक माननीय सदस्य : हो रही है ।

श्री फ़रीदالحق انصारी : نہیں -

نہیں -

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Order, order. You go on with your speech.

श्री फ़रीद الحق انصारी : یہ چیز

جو ہو رہی ہو تو اچھا ہے - ہو - یہ
 میں بھی اپنی طرف سے چاہتا ہوں
 مگر کیوں نہیں یہ جذبہ ان کے
 دل میں پیدا ہوا - یہ بھی بتایا
 جاتا ہے کہ یہ جذبہ ان کے دل
 میں اس وجہ سے نہیں پیدا ہوا کہ
 جو افسران کمیونٹی پروجیکٹ میں
 کام کرتے ہیں ان کا رویہ ان کا
 طریقہ کسانوں کے ساتھ ماننے جانے کا
 ایسا نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ جس سے وہ
 لوگ یہ سمجھیں کہ یہ ہمارے دوست
 ہیں - یہ ہمارے صالح کار ہیں -
 ان کا رویہ کسانوں کے ساتھ جو ہوتا
 ہے وہ افسر ماتحت کا رویہ ہوتا ہے -
 جب افسران ان کے ساتھ افسر کی
 طرح سے برتاو کریں گے یا کسی کام
 کو کرنے کے لئے ان پر دباو ڈالیں
 گے تو یہ انسانی فطرت ہے کہ انسان
 اس سے بھڑکتا ہے انسان اس سے
 پیچھے کھینچتا ہے - اس کی جگہ

پر اگر ان کے ساتھ ان کے دوست کے
 طریقہ پر افسران برتاو کرتے ہیں
 ان کے بھاٹی کے طریقہ پر برتاو کرتے
 ہیں - تو میرے خیال میں یہ جو
 کسان کا رویہ ہے وہ بالکل بدل
 جاتا ہے - یہ میں اپنے دل کی نہیں
 کہہ رہا ہوں - اپنے دماغ کی ایج
 نہیں بتا رہا ہوں بلکہ یہاں ابھی
 جو گرام پرجارک کانفرنس جو نئی
 دہلی میں ہوئی تھی اس میں بھی
 یہی کہا گیا اور اعلان کیا گیا کہ
 اس کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ کے سلسلہ
 میں لوگوں میں اتساہ نہیں پیدا
 ہوا ہے - ہیلتھ کے متعلق ہی لیجئے
 نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا
 ہے کہ اتنے دن سے آزاد ہونے کے بعد
 بھی ہمارے ہیلتھ کا جو سٹینڈرڈ ہے
 وہ بہت ہی نیچا ہے -

جذاب اس سلسلہ میں مجھے
 آج اس ایوان کے ایک پرانے ممبر
 جو کہ ایک صوبہ کے گورنر ہیں ان
 کی بات یاد آتی ہے - ان سے بات
 چیت ہو رہی تھی - انہوں نے اپنے
 دیہات کا قصہ مجھ سے بیان کیا کہ
 بھائی دیہات میں تو آچکل ہم اور
 آپ کسی ڈاکٹر کی قابلیت کی
 وجہ سے یا کسی دوا کی وجہ سے
 زندہ نہیں رہتے ہم تو دیہات میں
 شعبدوں کی بغیادوں پر زندہ رہتے
 ہیں - میں نے کہا کہ حضرت یہ
 کیسے تو انہوں نے بتایا کہ ہمارے
 باپ دادا نے یہ سمجھا رکھا ہے کہ

اگر آپ بیمار ہوں اور اپنے مکان سے باہر نکلیں تو چوکھٹ کے نیچے پہلا تنکا جو آپکو ملے اسے اٹھا کر کے دھائے میں باندھ کر گلے میں ڈال لیجئے اور یقین کر لیجئے کہ اسے گلے میں ڈالنے کے بعد اچھے ہو جائیں گے۔ تو ہمارے ہندوستان کے دیہاتوں میں بسنے والے لوگ چاہے وہ ان پڑھ ہوں یا پڑھے ہوئے ہوں اسی طرح سے زندہ رہتے ہیں۔

श्री अब्दुल रहیم (मद्रास) : हर जगह ।

شری فریدالحق انصاری : ہم غور کریں گے تو ہمیں اس کا بھی پتہ چلے گا کہ دیہاتوں میں اسپتالوں کی کمی ہے۔ وہاں گورنمنٹ کے اسپتال نہیں بلکہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے اسپتال ہیں اور اگر کہیں خوش قسمتی سے اسپتال کھلے ہوئے ہیں تو ان میں ڈاکٹر ہی نہیں ہیں۔ کئی برسوں سے کسی کسی اسپتال میں ڈاکٹر ہی نہیں ہیں۔ ابھی میں اخبار میں پڑھ رہا تھا کہ آگرے میں ایک اسپتال میں کوئی دس یا بارہ برس سے ڈاکٹر ہی نہیں ہے۔

श्री शील भद्रा याजी : बहुत ताज्जुब की बात है ।

श्री टी० पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश) : १२ महिने से नहीं होंगे। रिपोर्ट शलत मालूम होती है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Order, order. Allow the hon. Member to proceed.

شری فریدالحق انصاری : آپ کا

کہنا مان لیتا ہوں۔ بہر حال میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے۔ میں یہ بات کہہ رہا تھا کہ آج ہمارے دیہاتوں میں اسپتال نہیں ہیں۔ میں بھی جس دیہات سے آتا ہوں اس دیہات میں ایک ہسپتال ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کا ہے اور وہاں جو ڈاکٹر ہے وہ وہاں کوئی آٹھ نو برس سے ہے۔ ان کے متعلق مشہور یہ ہے کہ اگر کسی کو ملک الموت سے ملاقات کرنی ہو تو وہ ان ڈاکٹر کے پاس جائے۔

श्री शील भद्रा याजी : वह डाक्टर नहीं होगा ।

डा० डब्लू० एस० बालिंगे : क्या सभी डाक्टर ऐसे दुआ करते हैं ?

شری فریدالحق انصاری : ہمارے

یہاں تو ایسے ہی ڈاکٹر ہیں۔ لیکن اردن اسپتال قصہ آپ کو معلوم ہی ہوگا۔

श्री शील भद्रा याजी : आप यू० पी० की बात कर रहे हैं ।

شری فریدالحق انصاری : بہر حال

اگر کسی اسپتال میں ڈاکٹر ہو بھی تو دوائیں نہیں ہیں۔ اس کیپیٹل، شہر کا قصہ بھی میں نے سنا ہے اور پڑھا ہے کہ اردن اسپتال میں جو غریب جاتے ہیں اگر ان کے پاس دوا کے لئے پیسہ نہیں ہوتا ہے تو ان کو دوا نہیں ملا کرتی ہے بلکہ شیشیوں میں پانی ملا کرتا ہے۔

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: It is wrong. Gross exaggeration.

شری فریدالاحق انصاری : میں
آنریبل ممبر سے عرض کروں گا کہ خود جا
کر اس کے متعلق تفتیش کر لیں -
شری ڈبلیو - ایس - بارلنگے : ہم
بھی تو جانتے ہیں -

شری فریدالاحق انصاری : ہماری
بات دوسری ہے - ہم کو جو ڈاکٹر انچارج
ہے وہ دیکھے گا لیکن ایک غریب
دھلی کے بسنے والے کو، چھوٹی
میں بسنے والے کو یہ سب ملتا
نہیں ہے -

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: The average expectation of life has gone up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Order, order. The hon. Member has only two minutes more.

شری فریدالاحق انصاری : جناب اس
سے بھی اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہمارے ہیلتھ
کا معیار کتنا گر گیا ہے کیونکہ آج
بنگال کے صوبہ میں، بہار کے صوبہ
میں اترپردیش میں کالا بھی ہے
اور شمال پاکس بھی ہے -

श्री अब्दुल रहोम : हर सूबे में है ।

شری فریدالاحق انصاری : اور یہ کافی
چل رہا ہے - شمال پاکس تو بہار میں
بھی، اترپردیش میں بھی اور بمبئی
میں بھی ایپنڈیکس فارم میں ہے -
اگر ہمارے حکمران جسمانی صحت
کی طرف نگاہ رکھتے، اگر اس پر

زیادہ پیسہ خرچ کیا جاتا، اگر ہماری
صحت کو درست کرنے کے لئے زیادہ
کوشش کی جاتی تو غالباً اتنی زیادہ
تعداد میں لوگ کالا سے بنگال،
بہار اور اترپردیش میں نہ مرتے -
اور اسی طرح سے شمال پاکس سے
بھی ان صوبوں میں لوگ نہ مرتے - یہ
اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ جن چیزوں
پر خرچ ہونا چاہیئے ان پر یا تو
تھکانے سے خرچ کیا نہیں جاتا
ہے یا ان چیزوں کے لئے خرچ دیا
ہی نہیں جاتا ہے - اس لئے میں
نہایت ادب سے آپ کے ذریعہ سے
گورنمنٹ کے گوش گزار کرنا چاہوں گا
کہ بجائے غیر مناسب جگہوں پر
پیسہ خرچ کرنے کے - غلط طریقہ سے
خرچ کرنے کے اگر ان چیزوں پر
خرچ کیا جائے جن سے کہ ہماری
صحت درست ہو - ہمارا جسم
درست ہو، ہمارا دماغ درست ہو اور
سب سے بڑھ کر ہمارا اخلاق درست ہو
تو میرے خیال میں بہتر ہوگا -
تھینک یو سر -

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश):
जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका
शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मोझाजिज
ऐवान में बोलने की इजाजत दी। मगर
जब मेरी निगाह इस पूरे ऐवान में जाती है
और जब पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन जी जैसे
काबिल, फाजिल और तजुबेकार आदमी
को देखता हूँ, या डा० कुंजर साहब को देखता
हूँ तब मेरे जैसे नये आदमी के लिए कुदस्तन
एक शिक्षक सी पैदा होती है कि ऐसे

†[] Hindi translation.

माहरीन के सामने मैं बोल सकता हूँ या अपने ख्यालात का इजहार कर सकता हूँ या नहीं। मगर जो बिल हमारे सामने इस ऐनान में है, उसको देखने के बाद मेरा काम बहुत ही आसान हो जाता है और वह शिक्षक जो है वह भी दूर हो जाती है।

कोई भी एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल हो, उसको देखने से अन्दाजा हो जाता है कि उसमें जो खर्च है वह किस किस का है, यह खर्च मुल्क के फलाह और बहवूदी के लिए किया जाता है या यह खर्च समाजी कामों में किया जाता है, या लोगों के तालीमी और अखलाकी मयार को ऊंचा करने के लिए होता है, इन अखराजात को देखने के बाद एक शख्स अन्दाजा लगा सकता है कि मेरा मुल्क किधर जा रहा है, हमारे मुल्क के जो हुक्मरां हैं, वे हमारे मुल्क को किधर ले जा रहे हैं। अगर इस नुक्ते नज़र से इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल को देखा जाय तो यह पता चलेगा कि जहां तक समाजी कामों का, समाजी सेवाओं का ताल्लुक है, इसमें बहुत ही कम खर्च का पता चलता है। जैसे कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट है, जैसे कि हेल्थ है, जैसे कि एजुकेशन है, इन तमाम चीजों में या तो खर्चा कम है, या खर्चा कम किया जाता है या खर्चा ठीक तरीके से नहीं किया जाता है। इसके होते हुये मैं कैसे यकीन कर सकता हूँ या इस हाउस का कोई आनरेबिल मेम्बर कैसे यकीन कर सकता है कि जितने अखराजात के मुताल्लिक इस बिल में लिखा गया है वे ठीक तरीके पर इस्तेमाल भी किये जायेंगे या नहीं किये जायेंगे। क्यों मैं यह कहता हूँ? क्या सबब है इसके कहने का? अगर इसके बजूहात मौजूद हैं तो मेरा यह कहना बिलकुल सही है या मेरे दिल का शुबहा ठीक है कि जो अखराजात हुक्मत ने मांगें हैं वे ठीक जगह पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किये जायेंगे बल्कि जाया किये जायेंगे। जैसा कि आप देखिये कि हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम जो है उसके मुताल्लिक भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने एलान

किया है कि हाउसिंग प्रान्बलम को कम किया जायेगा लेकिन अभी अभी आपको याद होगा कि इसी नई देहली में थर्ड को-आपरेटिव कांफ्रेंस हुई और उस कांफ्रेंस में यह एलान किया गया कि अब गवर्नमेंट इस को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट में कम हिस्सा लेगी। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि जब गवर्नमेंट को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट में कम हिस्सा लेगी तो गवर्नमेंट वह अखराजात नहीं करेगी जो आज कर रही है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) in the Chair]

फिर इसके बाद तालीम को लीजिये। जब युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर यहां बहस हो रही थी तो मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। इस ऐनान का मेम्बर होने से पहले मैं अखबारों में यह देखा करता था कि हुक्मत के मुकतदर हजरात यह कहा करते थे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के समाजी, तालीमी और अखलाकी कामों पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करते हैं और हर वक्त पैसा देने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं, लेकिन उसके बिलकुल बरखिलाफ यहां मैंने बैठे-बैठे सुना। जब उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही थी तो हमारे आनरेबिल एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने यह फरमाया कि वह २७ करोड़ रुपया सैकेंड प्लान में जो युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के लिए है उसके लिए वह यकीन के साथ नहीं कह सकते कि वह २७ करोड़ रुपया उसे दिया जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में भला हम कैसे कह सकते हैं, कैसे हमको यकीन हो सकता है कि इसमें जो पैसे मांगे गये हैं, जिन मदों के मुताल्लिक इसमें जिक्र किया गया है, जिनके मुताल्लिक हम से कहा जाता है कि तुम "हां" करो, वह सारा खर्च होगा।

इस वक्त तो मैं ज्यादा अर्ज करना नहीं चाहता। सिर्फ इस बिल के आइटम

[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी]

नम्बर ६ और आइटम नम्बर ४७, ४८ और ४९ के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कई आनरेबिल मेम्बरों ने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक बातें बताईं और बिल्कुल ठीक बातें बताईं हैं। मैं हिन्दुस्तान में बराबर और बहुत ज्यादा धूमता रहता हूँ, मुस्तलिफ जगहों पर जाता हूँ, ज्यादातर किसानों से मिलता हूँ, उनसे बातचीत करता हूँ और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक जो कुछ उनके स्थालात हैं उनसे पता चलाने की कोशिश करता हूँ कि आखिरकार कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट से उनको कुछ फायदा भी हुआ, उनकी कुछ भलाई भी हुई या नहीं और जिस मकसद के लिए कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया गया था वह मकसद पूरा हुआ या नहीं। अगर हम कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर, मिस्टर डे के प्लान पर गौर करें तो इस नतीजा पर पहुँचेंगे कि वह मकसद पूरा नहीं हुआ। कुछ दिन हुये उन्होंने यह एलान किया था कि जिस मकसद के लिए कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट बनाये गये थे वह मकसद ही पूरा नहीं हुआ। वह मकसद हमारे सामने उनके सामने या गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह था कि किसानों के अन्दर, देहात के लोगों के दिल के अन्दर यह जज़्बा पैदा किया जाय, यह उत्साह पैदा किया जाय कि यह काम जो हो रहा है यह हमारा काम है और इसकी वजह से उनमें इतना जोश पैदा हो कि वह इस काम को करने के लिए बखुशी खुद तैयार हो जायें। गवर्नमेंट के लोगों के कहने के मुताबिक यह चीज किसानों में पैदा नहीं हुई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हो रही है।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : नहीं, नहीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Order, order. You go on with your speech.

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : यह चीज हो रही हो तो अच्छा है, हो। यह मैं भी अपनी

तरफ से चाहता हूँ। मगर क्यों नहीं यह जज़्बा उनके दिल में पैदा हुआ ? यह भी बताया जाता है कि यह जज़्बा उनके दिल में इस वजह से नहीं पैदा हुआ कि जो अफसरान कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में काम करते हैं उनका रबैया, उनका तरीका, किसानों के साथ मिलने जुलने का ऐसा नहीं होता है कि जिससे वे लोग यह समझें कि यह हमारे दोस्त हैं, यह हमारे सलाहकार हैं। उनका रबैया किसानों के साथ जो होता है वह अफसर मातहत का रबैया होता है। जब अफसरान उनके साथ अफसर की तरह से बरताव करेंगे या किसी काम को करने के लिए उन पर दबाव डालेंगे, तो यह इंसानी फितरत है कि इंसान उससे भड़कता है, इंसान उससे पीछे खिंचता है। इसकी जगह पर अगर उनके साथ उनके दोस्त के तरीके पर अफसरान बरताव करते हैं, उनके भाई के तरीके पर बरताव करते हैं तो मेरे खयाल में यह जो किसानों का रबैया है वह बिल्कुल बदल जाता है। यह मैं अपने दिल की नहीं कह रहा हूँ, अपने दिमाग की उपज नहीं बता रहा हूँ बल्कि यहाँ अभी ग्राम प्रचारक कांफ़ेंस जो नई दिल्ली में हुई थी उसमें भी यही कहा गया और एलान किया गया कि इस कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में लोगों में उत्साह नहीं पैदा हुआ है। हैल्थ के मुताल्लिक ही लीजिये, निहायत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने दिन से आजाद होने के बाद भी हमारे हैल्थ का जो स्टैंडर्ड है वह बहुत ही नीचा है।

जनाब, इस सिलसिले में मुझे आज इस ऐवान के एक पुराने मेम्बर, जो कि एक सूबे के गवर्नर हैं, उनकी बात याद आती है। उनसे बातचीत हो रही थी। उन्होंने अपने देहात का किस्सा मुझ से बयान किया कि भाई देहात में तो आजकल हम और आप किसी डाक्टर की काबलियत की वजह से या किसी दवा की

वजह से जिन्दा नहीं रहते, हम तो देहात में शोबदों की बुनियाद पर जिन्दा रहते हैं। मैंने कहा कि हजरत यह कैसे, तो उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे बाप-दादा ने यह समझा रखा है कि अगर आप बीमार हों और अपने मकान से बाहर निकलें तो चौखट के नीचे पहला तिनका जो आपको मिले उसे उठा करके धागे में बांध कर गले में डाल लीजिये और धकीन कर लीजिये कि इसे गले में डालने के बाद अच्छे हो जायेंगे। तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में बसने वाले लोग, चाहे वे अनपढ़ हों या पढ़े हुए हों, इसी तरह से जिन्दा रहते हैं।

श्री अब्दुल रहीम (मद्रास) : हर जगह।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : हम गौर करेंगे तो हमें इसका भी पता चलेगा कि देहातों में अस्पतालों की कमी है। वहां गवर्नमेंट के अस्पताल नहीं बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के अस्पताल हैं और अगर कहीं खुशकिस्मती से अस्पताल खुले हुए हैं तो उनमें डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं, कई वर्षों से किसी किसी अस्पताल में डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं। अभी मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि आगरे में एक अस्पताल में कोई १० या १२ वर्ष से डाक्टर ही नहीं है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : बहुत ताज्जुब की बात है।

श्री टी० पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश) : १२ महीने से नहीं होगा। रिपोर्ट गलत मालूम होती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) : Order, order, allow the hon. Member to proceed.

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : आपका कहना मान लेता हूँ। बहरहाल मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है मैं यह बात कह रहा था, कि आज

हमारे देहातों में अस्पताल नहीं हैं। मैं भी जिस देहात से आता हूँ उस देहात में एक अस्पताल डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का है और वहां जो डाक्टर हैं वह वहां कोई आठ, नौ वर्ष से हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक मशहूर यह है कि अगर किसी को मलकुल मौत से मुलाकात करनी हो तो वह उन डाक्टर के पास जायें।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वह डाक्टर नहीं होगा।

डा० डब्ल्यू० एस० बार्लिंग : क्या सभी डाक्टर ऐसे हुआ करते हैं ?

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : हमारे यहां तो ऐसे ही डाक्टर हैं लेकिन इरविन अस्पताल का किस्सा आपको मालूम ही होगा।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप यू० पी० की बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : बहरहाल, अगर किसी अस्पताल में डाक्टर हो भी तो दवायें नहीं हैं। इस कैपिटल शहर का किस्सा भी मैंने सुना है और पढ़ा है कि इरविन अस्पताल में जो गरीब जाते हैं अगर उनके पास दवा के लिये पैसा नहीं होता है तो उनको दवा नहीं मिला करती है बल्कि शीशियों में पानी मिला करता है।

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY : It is wrong Gross exaggeration.

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर से अर्ज करूंगा कि खुद जाकर के इसके मुताल्लिक तफतीश कर लें।

डा० डब्ल्यू० एस० बार्लिंग : हम भी तो जाते हैं।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : हमारी बात दूसरी है। हमको जो डाक्टर-इन-चाज है वह देखेगा लेकिन एक गरीब दिल्ली के बसने वाले को, झोंपड़ी में बसने वाले को यह सब मिलता नहीं है।

DR. W. S. BARLING AY: The average expectation of life has gone up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) : Order, order. The hon. Member has only two minutes more.

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : जनाब, इससे भी अन्दाजा होता है कि हमारे हेल्थ का मियार कितना गिर गया है क्योंकि आज बंगाल के सूबे में, बिहार के सूबे में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, कालरा भी है और स्मालपाक्स भी है . . .

श्री अब्दुल रहीम : हर सूबे में है।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : और यह काफी चल रहा है। स्मालपाक्स तो बिहार में भी, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी और बम्बई में भी एपिडेमिक फार्म में है। अगर हमारे हुक्मरां जिस्मानी सेहत की तरफ निगाह रखते, अगर उस पर ज्यादा पसा खर्च किया जाता, अगर हमारी सेहत को दुस्त करने के लिये ज्यादा कोशिश की जाती तो गालिबन इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में लोग कालरा से बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में न मरते और इसी तरह से स्मालपाक्स से भी इन सूबों में लोग न मरते। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि जिन चीजों पर खर्चा होना चाहिये उन पर या तो ठिकाने से खर्च किया नहीं जाता है या उन चीजों के लिये खर्च दिया ही नहीं जाता है। इसलिये मैं निहायत अदब से आपके जरिये से गवर्नमेंट के गोश गुजार करना चाहूँगा कि बजाय गैर मुनासिब जगहों पर पसा खर्च करने के, गलत तरीके से खर्च करने के, अगर उन चीजों पर खर्च किया जाय जिनसे कि हमारी सेहत दुस्त हो, हमारा जिस्म दुस्त हो, हमारा दिमाग दुस्त हो और सबसे बढ़ कर हमारा अखलाक दुस्त हो तो मेरे खयाल में बेहतर होगा। थैंक यू, सर।]

SHRI S. C. DEB (Assam): Sir, I rise to support the measure before the House but I would like to make some observations.

As regards planning, the Government say that it is flexible. We don't know in what way it is flexible. This year we don't know how many development projects are to be carried out *in toto*, how many States will be affected, how many industrial or other projects will be taken up or how many will be left behind. We don't know it. So a clear picture should be there. When we deal with the development programmes, a clear picture should be placed before us so that people may know throughout the country what is going on. We know that in our community development projects, there will be some improvement. We heard previously that during the Second Plan period there would be extension blocks all over the country but now we hear that it will be extended by two more years. So we don't know what is the position. So a clear picture should be there so that the whole country may know how we are progressing, how we are developing, what is the progress and how we are carrying it out.

I come from a border area. You know, today there was a question about firing between Sylhet and Cachar border. I came here to attend a Select Committee meeting previously and I heard from my place what was the actual position there and I hastened there. The position is very serious. We don't know—some dispute may be there for a certain portion of land. If during 10 years the settlement of land cannot be achieved, can you expose the whole population of the border to a dangerous position of firing? Can you do that and how can people say that we are safe in the hands of Government? What is the security? When there is firing, you may ask the people to go away from that place. But what is the security in that place? Where shall they go? Where is the shelter

lor mem.' what is the accommodation? These things should be considered before you say that the people should leave their hearths and homes and go to a distant place. One thing you know. The firing continued for one month. There was total paralysis of the economic activities in the bazar areas. There was total failure of the services. In some areas big bazars were deserted, because the range of this firing was one and a half miles. From the Pakistan side there was this firing from the bank of the river and on this side on the bank of the river the range of fire was one and a half miles. So between these two places, in this one and a half miles the people are there right from the bank of the river and they are living there for hundreds of years. How can we ask them to go away from their homes, and where are they to go? There is total dislocation of economic life there. When these people are helpless and shelterless, we are going to ask them to go away. How are they living? What is the position? You know how panic-stricken the people will be when the firing continues for a month in these border areas.

And up till now there is no relief measure. When I was there, they were panicky. One day the people were saying there would be firing and there was firing. And then they said there would be again firing. From the 'A-kistan side it was broadcast from the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar had given an ultimatum, so that they should be prepared for anything. So the people became panicky. They do not know what to do. Some post offices were removed and the people became even more panicky. What will be their fate tomorrow, they do not know. So one thing should be there. Every security measure should be taken when this kind of firing is continued for some time. But there is no security. You know for the district of Cachar, the Lushai Hills and some parts of Manipur and some portion of Tripura the supply centre is Karimganj. It is a border area of Cachar

district and it is a border town and from Calcutta by steamer all supplies are coming. So when there is the danger that this supply would be stopped, the people are very much panicky. That is the position. I ask the Government, what they have done so far during this one month? How are the people living there? The people are not taken into confidence when certain measures are taken by the Government. The people should be taken into confidence if such a situation arises. This is a people's government and a government of the people.

So, as I said, panic is there and when I was there they were panic-stricken. The Chief Minister was there by chance and I asked him: "If you cannot have your land all these ten years, would you ask the people to face bullets?" That is the position. For some time I was asking the Government to have demarcation. But it has not yet been done. Of course, it is all our land and we have been dispossessed. We confess in the House that we are dispossessed and illegally they are cultivating our land. But we are helpless and we cannot do anything. But this thing cannot continue for long and the people cannot have confidence if such things continue in the border area at least. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should assess the loss of property and of human lives. Loss of property is there. People fled away from their hearths and homes for some time. Also the executive asked them to go away. But they could not tell the people where they were to go. One cannot leave one's hearth and home for long. If some emergency arises, some arrangement should be planned, some arrangement should be made and if the people go from one place to another, some shelter and some relief should be there. Sir, one thing I may tell you. In that particular area—Nijjalpur—when firing was there, one boy on our portion of the land, that is to say, on this side of the bank of the river where there were crops of vegetables, was going to collect some crop to sell it in the

[Shri S. C. Deb.] market for his living. He was shot for hours together. One single boy was shot for hours and nobody went there to save that boy. He was disfigured. If this thing continues, what the people will say about our Government, I do not know. This thing should be seriously considered and an assessment should be made of the losses there. Also some protective measures should be taken against this firing so that our people may not suffer more.

Some protective measures should be taken and some security measures also should be taken. We have been seeing this for some years now. There is firing and for some time the firing is stopped and then again the firing starts. Then there is some agreement and then the agreement is broken and then again the firing starts. For years together this thing has been continuing. So how can the people live there in safety, with faith and confidence in the Government? This thing should be considered.

Next I come to the -question of rehabilitation. You know schemes are made for rehabilitation of the people and to give them gainful employment. I ask several questions of our Ministers. The Ministers at the Centre say that they approve of the schemes and then it is left to the State Governments. But it should be seen that a scheme when it is chalked out or finalised is an economic one or a

business proposition. You should see whether it is a business proposition and whether it is an economical proposition. But this is not seen. In Dohalia—I am speaking of the Cachar District—some rehabilitation scheme was drawn up for land reclamation. Some money was spent and afterwards it was abandoned because it was not paying. It was found to be not a beneficial proposition. At some other time an I.T.A. programme was taken up by agreement with a tea estate. These areas were taken up for rehabilitation purposes. Some money was spent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) : Do you want more time? *

SHRI S. C. DEB: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) : You have only three more minutes.

SHRI S. C. DEB: But I want more time as I have to say something more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) : All right. You may continue on the next official day. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, tn[^] 25th April 1958.